

Seoul's Foes: A Divided Front

Old Hands, Students Vie For Control

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

PUSAN, South Korea — In a small, private room of a coffee house here, several young men and one woman spoke of democracy, firebombing, torture, America and what they see as other-related subjects.

They spoke softly, for they had been imprisoned in the past and recalled the pain of beatings and of the "roast chicken" treatment, in which they were trussed and suspended from the ceiling.

One of them, Ko Ho Seok, pointed to the thumbnail that he said he lost to a policeman's pliers. The thumbnail has grown back, and with it a passionate belief in democracy and the reunification of North and South Korea.

Mr. Ko, 30, is a member of the South Korean underground, an evangelist for change.

"I don't want to be seen as violent," he said, "but can it be called violence when a student throws a small stone at the police?"

Small stones, along with large bricks, have been hurled often at the police in the last several months. The opposition senses vulnerability in the government and is fighting for change. Its conduct over the next year — and its degree of unity — could shape South Korean politics for many years.

President Chun Doo Hwan has promised to step down by early next year. That transfer of power and the likely adoption of a new form of government, could create new opportunities for the opposition. It also could lead to even tighter control, particularly if leftist students continue to clash with the police.

The opposition faces this crossroads increasingly divided over tactics and ideology. It is a vast and turgid movement, comprising silver-haired politicians who vent their frustrations in the National Assembly, Roman Catholic priests trained in prison as well as the seminary, and Seoul National University students whose informal curriculum includes the assassination of assassins.



Kim Dae Jung, left, and Kim Young Sam, two South Korean opposition leaders, at a meeting Monday in Seoul.

The focus is often on the politicians, but at crucial times students have played a pivotal role. In 1960, student protests brought down a president; in 1980 they prompted a harsh crackdown that colors South Korean politics to this day. No one knows whether the students' militancy, if unchecked, will lead this year to sweeping democratic change or to increased violence and repression.

The opposition is hampered by a government security apparatus that pervades the country: tapping telephones, examining mail, interviewing people and arresting and torturing suspects.

Viewed from outside, the opposition tends to be lumped together and associated with graying veterans and associated with graying veterans like Kim Dae Jung, an unofficial leader of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Certainly Mr. Kim, 63, is a titan figure. He is so feared by the government that during a demonstration in February the police not only put him under house arrest — as they have on more than 50 occasions in the last two years — but also parked seven busloads of riot policemen around his home.

But in their numbers, the young people may be the most important. Sixty-three percent of South Koreans are 30 years old or younger. They witnessed neither the U.S. role in ending the Japanese occupation in 1945 nor U.S. intervention

in the Korean War, so they feel no special bond with the United States.

They do not remember the poverty of the 1950s or even the early 1960s, so they are not ingrained by the current relative prosperity. They reflect the radicalization of South Korean politics, particularly in the last seven years.

Opposition politicians enjoy the support of much of the population. Even government figures like Hyun Hong Choo, a prominent member of the National Assembly, concede that the government is unpopular among some segments of society, like the young.

But whether the disaffected are in the majority is impossible to determine. And many analysts agree with Mr. Hyun's contention that the disaffection with Mr. Chun has not automatically been transferred to support for the opposition.

Support for the government is stronger in rural areas and among older people, and the government is trying to woo the growing middle class, which includes many business people. The government-controlled press appears to have been successful in linking the opposition to political violence.

But while the middle class has benefited from the economic stability and prosperity, it is disenchanted with repression of civil liberties and what some see as a lack of democracy.

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Herzog Visits Belsen

Holocaust Memorial Dedicated

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BELSEN, West Germany — President Chaim Herzog began his first trip to West Germany by an Israeli chief of state Monday with a solemn pledge at a memorial to Holocaust victims "never to forget" Nazi crimes. He added a plea that the memory should not be cause for "perpetual hatred."

Mr. Herzog dabbed at his eyes with a tissue as he walked under overcast skies by a towering obelisk commemorating the 30,000 Jews and tens of thousands of others who died at the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp here.

Mr. Herzog unveiled a new stone marker, hewn from rock in Jerusalem. It was signed by him and inscribed in Hebrew, English and German with a line from Psalms 38:18: "My sorrow is continually before me."

It was a visit of both historical and personal importance for Mr. Herzog, 68, who served with British forces operating in northern Germany who liberated Bergen-Belsen in the closing days of World War II.

The trip follows a series of high-level visits between Israel and West Germany that began in 1984, aimed at sealing a diplomatic reconciliation four decades after Adolf Hitler's government exterminated six million European Jews.

During his five-day stay in West Germany, Mr. Herzog is also scheduled to visit a memorial in West Berlin dedicated to the victims of the Nazis, and to dedicate a synagogue in the town of Worms.

The visit has drawn criticism from Israel's Likud party, which declined to send a representative to accompany Mr. Herzog on grounds that it was too soon after the Holocaust for an Israeli president to visit Germany.

"I do not believe that, sometime," he said.

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Israel's president, Chaim Herzog, unveils a monument to the 30,000 Jews and tens of thousands of others who died at the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in West Germany. The marker, hewn from rock in Jerusalem, is inscribed in Hebrew, English and German.

The Pope's Clear Signal to Chile

As in Philippines, Many See a Mandate for Democracy

By Juan de Onis
International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — Pope John Paul II's six-day visit to Chile, which ended Monday, has improved the Roman Catholic Church's ability to help guide the country toward a return to democracy, according to some political leaders.

The pope left clear instructions that clergy and laymen should play an active role in trying to solve Chile's "cultural, educational, social, economic and political problems."

Political leaders said that this ac-

tivist role would allow the church in Chile to play a role similar to that played by the church in the Philippines, where elections led to the end of the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

"The pope gave the example of the Philippines when he referred to Chile as a dictatorship in transition," said Andres Zaldivar, a leader of the Christian Democratic Party. John Paul's remarks were made in an interview last week as he was flying to South America from Rome.

Mr. Zaldivar said the pope had

"opened a space for political liberties" that should be used by political parties to mobilize support for a national campaign for free elections. He said he expected the Chilean church to support the campaign, launched by a "committee of notables" last month.

John Paul, on his first visit to Chile, heard severe criticisms of the 13-year-old military government of General Augusto Pinochet from housewives, students and workers. The nationwide broadcasts of his public assemblies gave the criticisms wider dissemination than ever before.

As he ended his visit, the pope continued to speak on the theme of national reconciliation. In a farewell speech in the presence of General Pinochet and the members of Chile's military junta, John Paul called on the government and opposition to "show the will to find solutions through dialogue, solidarity, justice and forgiveness."

But as the pope left from Antofagasta, in northern Chile, for Argentina, the next stop on his seventh Latin American trip, many in Santiago said the pope's visit had

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Texaco Loses Ruling

Supreme Court Lets Bond Stand In Pennzoil Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Monday that a federal judge mistakenly excused Texaco Inc. from posting a potentially ruinous \$11 billion bond in its court battle with Pennzoil Co.

In a 9-0 vote, the justices overturned a federal court ruling that Texaco need post only \$1 billion in security while the case is pending in the courts.

Monday's ruling left open the possibility that Texaco could avoid posting the \$11 billion bond through a successful appeal in Texas state courts.

However, analysts said, it also greatly increased pressure on Texaco to settle its dispute with Pennzoil.

On the New York Stock Exchange on Monday, the pressure took the form of a drop in Texaco's shares, which were off \$4.00 at \$33.625. In London, Texaco's conventional fixed-rate Eurobonds were trading 3 to 4 points lower.

The \$11 billion bond was ordered after a state court jury found in 1985 that Texaco had improperly interfered with Pennzoil's planned acquisition of an interest in Getty Oil Co. The jury awarded Pennzoil \$11.1 billion against Texaco.

An appeals court reduced the jury award to \$8.5 billion. But with interest payments, the total amount that would be owed by Texaco is approximately \$11 billion, Texaco lawyers say.

Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell, writing for the Supreme Court, said Monday that Judge Charles Brien of U.S. District Court in White Plains, New York, "should have abstained" rather than reduce Texaco's bond.

Justice Powell said federal judges should not rule in such cases until state courts have had the opportunity to review the issues raised.

He said the constitutionality of the \$11 billion bond, which Texaco has said could drive it into bankruptcy, is best left to the Texas courts for now.

"We cannot say that those courts, when this suit was filed, would have been any less inclined than a federal court to address and decide the federal constitutional claims," Justice Powell said.

Judge Brien had ruled that a bond equal to the amount of the jury award could drive Texaco out of business, effectively denying it the right to appeal.

The Supreme Court's decision

See TEXACO, Page 15

Kiosk

Dow Industrials Pass 2,400 Mark

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 15.20 points to a record 2,405.54 on Monday, breaking the 2,400 level for the first time.

Analysts said that following Friday's record one-day rise of 69.89 points, buying was encouraged Monday by a drop in world market interest rates and the firmness of the dollar on currency markets. Page 10.

UNITED

The pilots' union of United Airlines has offered \$4.5 billion to buy the airline. Page 11.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York launched his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination. Page 4.

■ Poland says it will offer shares of state companies to private citizens. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ BP's \$7.4 billion bid for 45 percent of Standard Oil Co. was too low, Standard's advisers said. Page 11.

Secret U.S.-Japan Pact On Nuclear Arms Found

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The first documentary evidence of a secret agreement permitting the United States to take nuclear arms into Japan has been uncovered by the Japanese Communist Party.

Under a "transit agreement," a confidential addition to the 1960 U.S.-Japan mutual security treaty, American warships and warplanes may carry nuclear arms into and out of Japan, but may not store them in Japan, nor launch the weapons from there.

The existence of the transit agreement has been reported in the press since 1971. In each case, however, State Department and Japanese officials, fearing a political backlash from the atomic bombings of 1945, have flatly denied that the accord had been reached.

Now, the Japanese Communist Party has discovered in the Library of Congress here a microfilmed copy of a State Department telegram sent to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo that clearly alludes to the agreement on nuclear arms.

The telegram, dated Feb. 24, 1966, referred to "confidential arrangements with U.S. on introduction of nuclear weapons under 1960 security treaty," expressing concern they would be undermined if Japan accepted a Soviet proposal that Japan be declared a nuclear-free zone.

A check of the microfilmed files of the library showed the telegram

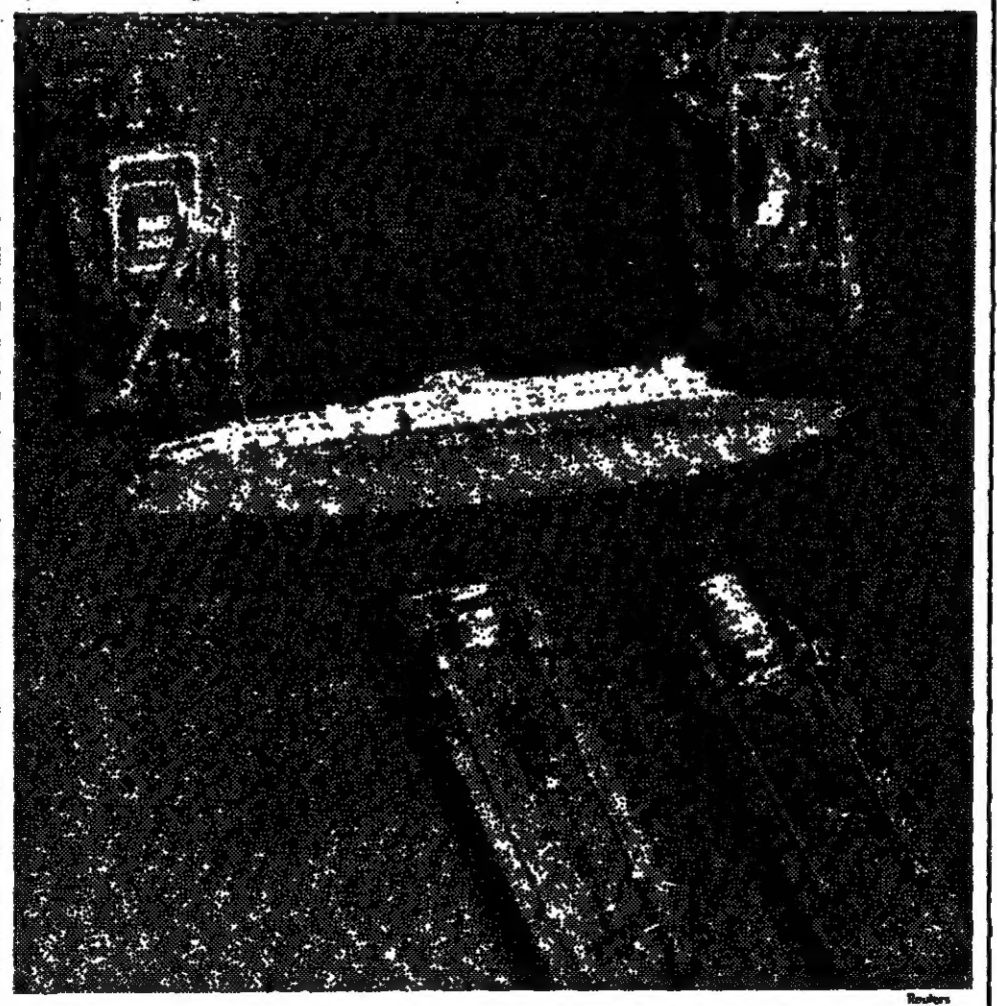
to be authentic. It was drafted by William L. Givens and approved by Robert A. Fearny, who were senior officers dealing with Japan at the time, and was signed by Secretary of State Dean Rusk. The telegram was declassified from its secret status on Sept. 14, 1977.

A State Department spokesman said that "we are now in the process of checking the authenticity of the document and will not comment on its content until we have done so." All Japanese governments have subscribed to what are known in Tokyo as the three non-nuclear principles, under which Japan will neither build nor acquire nuclear weapons, nor permit them to be introduced into Japan.

The 1966 telegram was written in the context of a proposal by the Soviet prime minister, Alexei N. Kosygin, that nations with nuclear arms would assure nations without nuclear arms that they would not be attacked as long as they did not acquire such weapons.

In the telegram, the State Department warned the embassy that if Japan adopted the Kosygin proposal, "it is possible that the ambiguity the government of Japan has accepted on presence of nuclear weapons in U.S. vessels in Japanese ports and on transiting U.S. aircraft might no longer be accepted."

The ambiguity referred to a Japanese practice of never asking the United States whether American warships or aircraft were, in fact, armed with nuclear weapons.



SALVAGE OPERATION — Preparations were completed Monday to right a British car ferry, the Herald of Free Enterprise, that capsized March 6 killing nearly 200 people. As the huge pulleys were set to winch the boat upright Tuesday, the British news agency Press Association reported that a steward on the ferry had warned senior crew of impending disaster minutes before it sank off the Belgian port of Zeebrugge.

Fame in the '80s: What's a Dinner Party Without a White-Collar Criminal?



Jean S. Harris

By Georgia Dullea
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A dream dinner party, in some strata of New York society, would include Ivan F. Boesky and Jean S. Harris. If she happens to be free. The notoriety achieved by both is said to qualify them for the A-list among hosts like Carolina and Reinoldo Herrera.

"They would add spice to the evening," Mr. Herrera speculated, "because she was convicted of murder and he pleaded guilty to robbing nearly the world. But most normal houses don't have these great names at their fingertips."

Mr. Herrera, an editor at Vanity Fair magazine, and his wife, the fashion designer, rely on friends like Claus von Bulow — a social figure who was convicted, and then acquitted in a retrial, of trying to murder his wife — to create dinner party chemistry.

"Claus is a great catalyst," he said. "People instantly loathe him or like him."

This comes as no surprise to the Popular Culture Association, whose 3,000 academicians scrutinize best-selling books, movies and television shows as well as newspaper gossip columns in search of cultural trends.

One clear trend is that the lines between fame and notoriety are becoming more and more blurry. Academicians attribute this to a decline in ethical standards and to the so-called celebrity gap. The great maw of television has been so

quick to devour movie stars and other conventional celebrities, they say, that it must invent new kinds to feed on.

"Never before have Americans been so desirous of brushing up against the notorious and the wealthy," said Ray Browne, head of the popular culture department at Bowling Green State University in Ohio.

"These people are a force in television, magazines, books, every medium. We're mad to be in the same room with them, to let a little of the danger they engaged in rub off on us. If they're well-born like von Bulow or the Mayflower Madam, well, that makes it even more wonderful because we're trading up."

Nowhere is it more wonderful than in New York, where people whose lives have been touched by scandal — among them Mr. von Bulow, Sydney Biddle Barrows, who is popularly known as the "Mayflower Madam," and Steve Rubell, the co-owner of the Studio 54 discotheque, who was sentenced to prison for tax evasion — have emerged from their ordeals to become social lightning rods.

Their appearance at otherwise dull gatherings prompts whispers of "Guess who's here." Their names pop up in society columns, on guest lists for charity events and on place cards at fashionable dinners. It helps that they already know how to hold a cocktail glass and a meaningless conversation, hostesses say.

Marshall Fishwick, a humanities professor at Virginia

Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg, Virginia, was struck by the parallel to the 1960s.

"In those days," he recalled, "the rage was to have a radical in your living room — Ray Brown or Angela Davis." The phenomenon was chronicled by one of his former students, the writer Tom Wolfe, who coined the term "radical chic."

Yet as Mr. Fishwick noted, the celebrities of the 1960s were worlds apart from those of the 80s. Their backgrounds differed sharply from those in the social set that courted them. Their causes were political and even revolutionary.

By contrast, said Neil Postman, a communications professor at New York University and an authority on television's cultural impact, "Today we have white-collar characters doing things we can identify with — cheating on taxes, manipulating stocks, prostitution." He was referring respectively to Mr. Rubell, Mr. Boesky and Miss Barrows.

"In an age when political interests are dulled, these people are acting in their own self-interests," he added. "It's a new version of the old entrepreneurial impulse that Ronald Reagan says made this country great."

In "redefining crime and the meaning of crime" Mr. Fishwick said, "we've let a lot of people into the house who would formerly have been dismissed. In fact, we half envy them."



Ivan F. Boesky

Communism

Can It Reform?

Second in a series of articles

tionary impact if extended by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to the rest of the Eastern bloc. Life in this country of 10 million has become far more free, prosperous and fast-paced as a direct result of its tinkering with the economy.

Yet after nearly 20 years of pioneering the economic change of Soviet socialism, Hungary's economists and political leaders are also beginning to reach some painful conclusions about their policy.

Despite introducing many of the economic instruments of Western capitalism, ranging from bankruptcies and personal profitmaking to bond-trading, shareholding and even local branches of Citibank and McDonalds, the Hungarians have been unable to make their economy competitive with that of the West or to end years of stagnation.

By now, too, the dilemma of Communist planners is clear: To make reform work in this country, even more radical departures from the socialist system will be necessary. Yet if Hungary and the Eastern bloc take those steps, both the legitimacy of Communist rule and its fundamental identity as a movement offering a different economic system will be subject to challenge.

Already, one of the most star-

See HUNGARY, Page 2

Poland Says Big Changes Are Coming In Economy

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Poland will soon offer shares to private citizens in several state companies to rejuvenate its socialist economy, and it might even open a stock exchange one day, a Polish official said Monday.

The economy had to be made more responsive to market forces, the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said at a news conference in Stockholm. He is here to give a lecture at the Foreign Policy Institute on Tuesday.

Mr. Urban said that under changes to be unveiled in a few weeks, "the whole leadership of the Polish economy and its management methods will be replaced."

Private individuals would be offered shares in state companies to stimulate a new entrepreneurship, he said, and state subsidies to industry would be cut.

"This definitely means stepping out of the system of centrally subsidized industry," he said. "We shall try to cut subsidies by 15 percent this year so that the outdated and unprofitable parts of industry go bankrupt."

Asked whether the share offerings meant Poland planned to start a full-fledged stock exchange, Mr. Urban replied:

"Plans to start a classic stock market like London's are not being included in existing projects, but if there is a demand for it and if it proves necessary or suitable for the good of the Polish economy, we would not refrain from it."

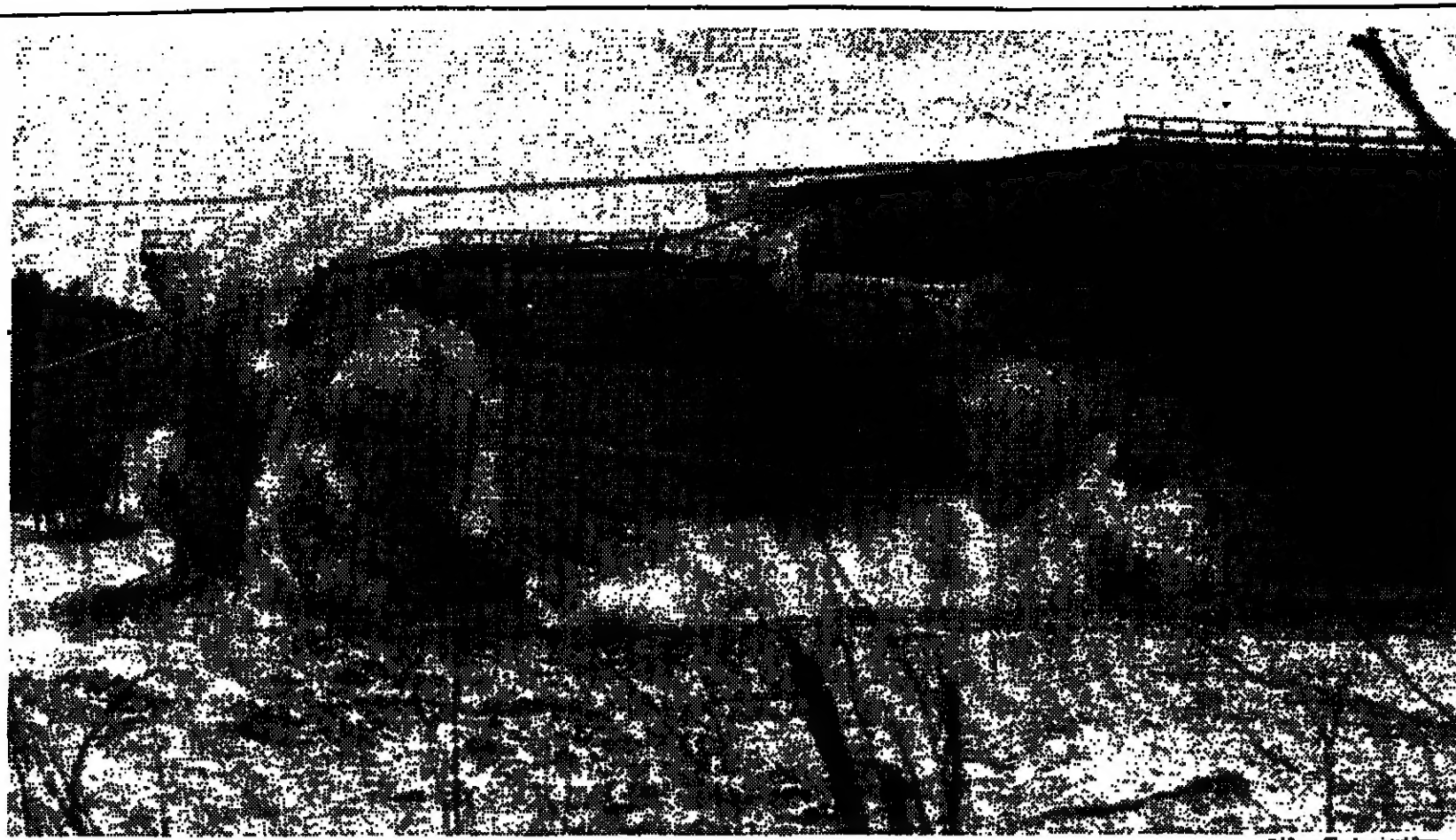
He gave no examples of which state companies might be up for being co-owned by individuals, but said no branch of the economy would be excluded from the changes.

Mr. Urban said the planned Polish measures were convergent with changes in the Soviet Union under Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

"The role of socialism is to distribute prosperity — not poverty," he said.

Mr. Urban said the government should stop managing enterprises and concentrate on conducting economic policy instead.

"We want to destroy all the cores to economic growth," he said. But he said he expected resistance to change.



DEATHS ON A BRIDGE — Four persons were drowned in their cars, collapsed after heavy flooding of Schoharie Creek. A staff photographer for the Schenectady Gazette, was at the bridge as it crashed.

HUNGARY: Budapest Tries to Put Socialism on Sound Capitalist Footing

(Continued from Page 1)

ling facts about Hungary's economic system after two decades of change is that its managers confess to having no clear idea of what their socialism consists of, how it relates to the ideals of Marx, or why it is different from capitalism. "We have to clarify the matter of the National Planning Board and a Communist Party Central Committee member.

"If we continue to proceed pragmatically," he said, "we will fail to resolve the question of what is socialism and how it is different from Western capitalism."

Confined within the borders of this small country, these ideological nuzzles may have little significance. But as China, Poland and now, apparently, the Soviet Union have come to embrace market incentives, Hungary's experience suggests a slow but inevitable abandonment by world Communism of the ideal of an economic system both fundamentally different from and superior to capitalism.

Economic reform, as embraced by the reformers here and elsewhere, in essence means scrapping Marx's motivational system and restoring capitalism's basic engine, individual self-interest.

Hungary's "reformed" economy includes millions of wheel-dealers and the common working man, and it is on the verge of accepting its first unemployed.

No longer can Communists here and in other reform-minded countries claim that socialism will eventually outstrip capitalism on economic grounds — because socialism here is not only based on the same principles of production as capitalism, but by those laws knowingly condemns itself to lower efficiency.

"The dream of an economic system better than capitalism is dead," said Leszek Balcerowicz, a leading reform theorist at Poland's State School of Planning.

Hungary's planners, no less than Mr. Gorbachev, never intended this to corner themselves. But, step by step, they have been pushed into

their present position by the need to react practically to an increasingly inescapable reality: the old system does not work.

"It slowly became clear that the whole model didn't function very well," said Jozsef Bognar, one of the economic architects of the reform and an adviser to the Hungarian leader, János Kadar.

Efforts to "reform" the system began 35 years ago in Yugoslavia after its break with Moscow. Since then, two approaches to change have emerged. There are signs of Soviet interest in a reorganizational reform, pioneered by East Germany, that preserves central planning. Yet the dominant model remains the market-oriented reform led by Yugoslavia, Hungary and China.

This reform has two thrusts. One is simply to restore private property or production for private gain, together with its by-products, like millionaires. By this measure, as much as 30 percent of Hungary's production, according to a current study by the International Monetary Fund, is carried out in the "private sector."

The second emphasis of the reform is to abolish the quotas of the central planning system and restore the market economy. The key to this effort, in turn, is to make each state-owned company independent, allow it to set its own prices and give it the carrot of profit — and the stick of losses and bankruptcy — to work efficiently.

The specific steps taken by Hungary, China and Yugoslavia vary somewhat, as do their results. By now, though, one broad conclusion appears true for all three: The first change, privatization, has worked wonders, especially in agriculture. But the second, restoring the market, has arguably not worked at all, above all in state-run industry.

Because Hungary is a small country without significant natural or geographical differences to complicate its economy, it is here that these results of change are perhaps clearest. In the countryside, farms once unable even to feed the country now do so and provide a healthy surplus for export.

The reason is that farmers are now able to raise their own animals and farm their own plots for private profit through autonomous cooperatives that lease land from the state. The cooperatives, which now hold 80 percent of agricultural land, have branched into businesses ranging from repair of farm equipment to producing computer software.

In the cities, small private businesses have injected new life into retail trade and restored once non-functioning service industries like plumbing repair and taxi driving. They have taken over a large chunk of home construction, plugged dozens of gaps in the consumer market with privately produced goods, and

revitalized night life with elegant restaurants and clubs.

But the dynamism of the new private trade has yet to appear in the dominant state-owned sector. Big state industries, like steel and coal mining, continue to bleed the economy with huge losses. And overall economic growth has been stagnant for six years, averaging less than 1.5 percent annually.

Many economists now agree that a chief cause for the problems is the gradual and piecemeal shape reform has taken, both in Hungary and elsewhere. Partial privatization can be effective. But partial restoration of the market, a contradiction in terms, has in reality meant no working market at all.

Hungary, like China, also has a fledgling capital market. Companies can sell bonds to the public and the state monetary monopoly has been broken up into a nominal competitive, Western-style banking system in which loans are extended by banks, including Citibank, on grounds of profitability and company credit ratings.

Finally, Hungary has adopted workers' self-management. In theory, the system makes managers responsible to the company, not a ministry, and gives workers an interest in the enterprises' success. Mr. Gorbachev recently endorsed this innovation.

Until now, however, political leaders have been reluctant to accept some of the logical but radical consequences of these steps. If the bankruptcy law were enforced, significant unemployment in Hungary would be inevitable; up to 30 percent of industry is estimated to be unprofitable.

In a larger sense, the planners of reform are facing the logical dilemma of the process they have started. Having adopted the same motivational system for economic production as Western capitalism — the market — they cannot easily ignore its well-known side effects.

HERZOG: Israeli Begins Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

in the future, relations between the German and the Israeli nations would be normal in the usual sense; what happened in the first half of this century cannot be undone," Mr. Herzog said in the text of a speech that was to be delivered at a state banquet in Bonn Monday evening.

But, Mr. Herzog added, his trip indicated that a positive relationship had been formed, "as if by a miracle."

West Germany now is Israel's second-largest trading partner, after the United States. The Bonn government still pays reparations to 200,000 Jewish Holocaust survivors around the world.

Wearing a black hat and overcoat and standing before a Jewish memorial here at Bergen-Belsen, Mr. Herzog spoke as though he were directly addressing the camp's victims.

"In the name of the Jewish people and in the name of the State of Israel, I repeat our oath never to forget you," he said. He added, however, that "the grief of those who died" should be remembered "not as a perpetual hatred; not as bar-

Ads on TV To Promote U.S. Tourism

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department, the New England states and Trans World Airlines have joined forces to place advertisements on foreign television stations promoting tourism to the United States. They will be the first such ads to use a combination of U.S. public and private funds.

The ad campaign will begin April 24 in Britain and will cost \$370,000 for about 50 different spots, according to the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, the Commerce Department agency that promotes travel to the United States.

The 30-second spots will promote New England sights and a one-week fly-drive package from TWA and Hertz Rent A Car.

TWA and the New England states have contributed \$165,000 each to the campaign. The Travel and Tourism Administration added \$40,000.

The campaign is the first in a series of public-private efforts to promote various regions of the country to overseas visitors, according to Donna F. Tuttle, the undersecretary of commerce for travel and tourism.

She said she joked with other Commerce officials in a meeting that she had the only thing the Japanese wanted to buy in the United States: tourism. The United States has a \$1-billion trade surplus with Japan in travel and tourism.

In an era of widening U.S. trade deficits, the amount spent by foreigners visiting the United States has been a bright spot in international trade. Last year, about 22 million foreign tourists spent about \$16 billion in the United States.

WORLD BRIEFS

Big Strike Turnout Awaited in Spain

MADRID (Reuters) — Spanish trade unions said Monday they expected nearly one million workers to join strikes this week to protest the government's economic austerity policies. Doctors, hospital, airline and railway workers, bus drivers, civil servants, building employees and metal workers say they will strike in response to a call by the Workers' Commissions union.

The union, which is led by Communists, failed to win support for a general strike from the Socialist General Union of Workers and issued its own call for a week of protest against the government's conservative economic management, which it blames for Spain's high unemployment. On Friday, the state railway network, the national airlines Iberia and Aviaco, and the Madrid subway system are expected to be at a virtual halt in a dress rehearsal for a transport strike over the Easter holiday.

Embassy Security in Moscow Derided

MOSCOW (AP) — Security at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow has been "fully compromised," and it will take tens of millions of dollars to fix the damage, a U.S. congressman said Monday after inspecting the building. Representative Daniel A. Mica, Democrat of Florida, and Representative Olympia J. Snowe, Republican of Maine, spoke to reporters in front of the embassy after a pre-dawn tour of the building and its views with personnel there for most of the day.

The embassy has been the focus of a sex-and-spy scandal allegedly involving former U.S. Marine Corps guards and Soviet security agents. "We agreed" that the present embassy "should be considered at this time fully compromised," Mr. Mica said. "It will cost tens of millions of dollars to address our concerns," he said.

Also Monday, the new U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Jack F. Matlock Jr., presented his credentials to President Andrei A. Gromyko, and the two then held a private half-hour meeting, an embassy spokesman said.

Rebel Attacks Cut Power in Nicaragua

MANAGUA (Reuters) — Rebels knocked out power throughout Nicaragua by blowing up electrical towers north of Managua, the Energy Institute said Monday.

The attack on Sunday night hit two towers that transmit electricity from a hydroelectric plant in Lake Apapitza to the Sabaco substation 70 miles (115 kilometers) north of Managua, the institute said. The blowings also cut off the flow of power from Honduras, which sells electricity to Nicaragua, it said.

Electricity was restored to the capital about two hours after the attack, but some isolated communities still reported that they were without power. The institute said it could take up to two days to restore power to all parts of the country.



President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada before their meeting Monday in Ottawa.

Reagan Endorses Canada Trade Pact

OTTAWA (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan ended a meeting with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney on Monday with an endorsement of a free-trade agreement between the United States and Canada but displayed a continued reluctance to commit the United States to further action against acid rain.

In a speech to Parliament that ended the third annual meeting with Mr. Mulroney to be dominated by the acid rain issue, Mr. Reagan held firm to his contention that more scientific and technical knowledge is needed before the United States commits itself to reductions in the air pollution that is killing Canadian forests.

But he embraced Mr. Mulroney's "far-sighted proposal" for a free-trade agreement between the two countries as a potentially historic step on par with the postwar creation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Monetary Fund and the European Community.

China Closes Publications in Guangxi

BEIJING (WP) — The Chinese authorities have closed all the literary and art journals in Guangxi Province in the biggest single shutdown of publications since a campaign against Western ideas began three months ago, it was learned Monday.

A regional Communist Party committee decided a few days ago to shut the 39 journals "for straightening out and re-registration," according to a translation of a provincial radio broadcast obtained in Beijing.

A southern province of China officially called the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Guangxi has been for several years a major producer of newspapers, magazines and scandal sheets that the party considers to be "unhealthy." The publications avoid the propaganda that characterizes most party newspapers and magazines.

For the Record

A suspected member of a Communist "death squad" was arrested near a stage where President Corason C. Aquino sat during an election rally Sunday in Tacloban, 360 miles (580 kilometers) southeast of Manila, but was unharmed, a military spokesman said.

A Yugoslav dissident, Dobroslav Paraga, will be tried April 22-24, accused of spreading false information, sources in Zagreb said Monday. The trial, originally set for March 3, was postponed after Mr. Paraga was hospitalized with hypertension. He was arrested in 1980.

A crowded Kanyan bus carrying as many as 100 people crashed through a wooden bridge railing and fell into the Nairabi River on Sunday, witnesses and police reported. The police said they believed 15 people survived and there were unconfirmed reports that 10 bodies were recovered.

The Iranian opposition organization, Mujahidin Khaki, said Monday its forces have clashed with Iranian Revolutionary Guards in western Iran, killing or wounding 45 of them and destroying a military base. The organization is based in Baghdad.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air France has opened nonstop passenger service between Paris and Boston for the first time in 11 years. The service will include flights from Boston on Sunday and Thursday evenings. Flights from Paris will arrive in Boston on Thursday morning and Sunday afternoon.

The following states have approved increases in the speed limit to 65 mph (105 kph) for some rural portions of interstate highways: Arkansas, Colorado, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma and New York. Legislation is pending in more than 20 other states.

Italian rail service was disrupted Monday as railroad workers staged a 24-hour strike to protest staff shortages, delays in overtime payments and disputes over working hours.

Correction

A headline in the March 31 editions erroneously reported that a former South African official had quit his political party. As the story made clear, the official, Louis Nel, the former deputy information minister, withdrew as a National Party candidate for Parliament.

Tea

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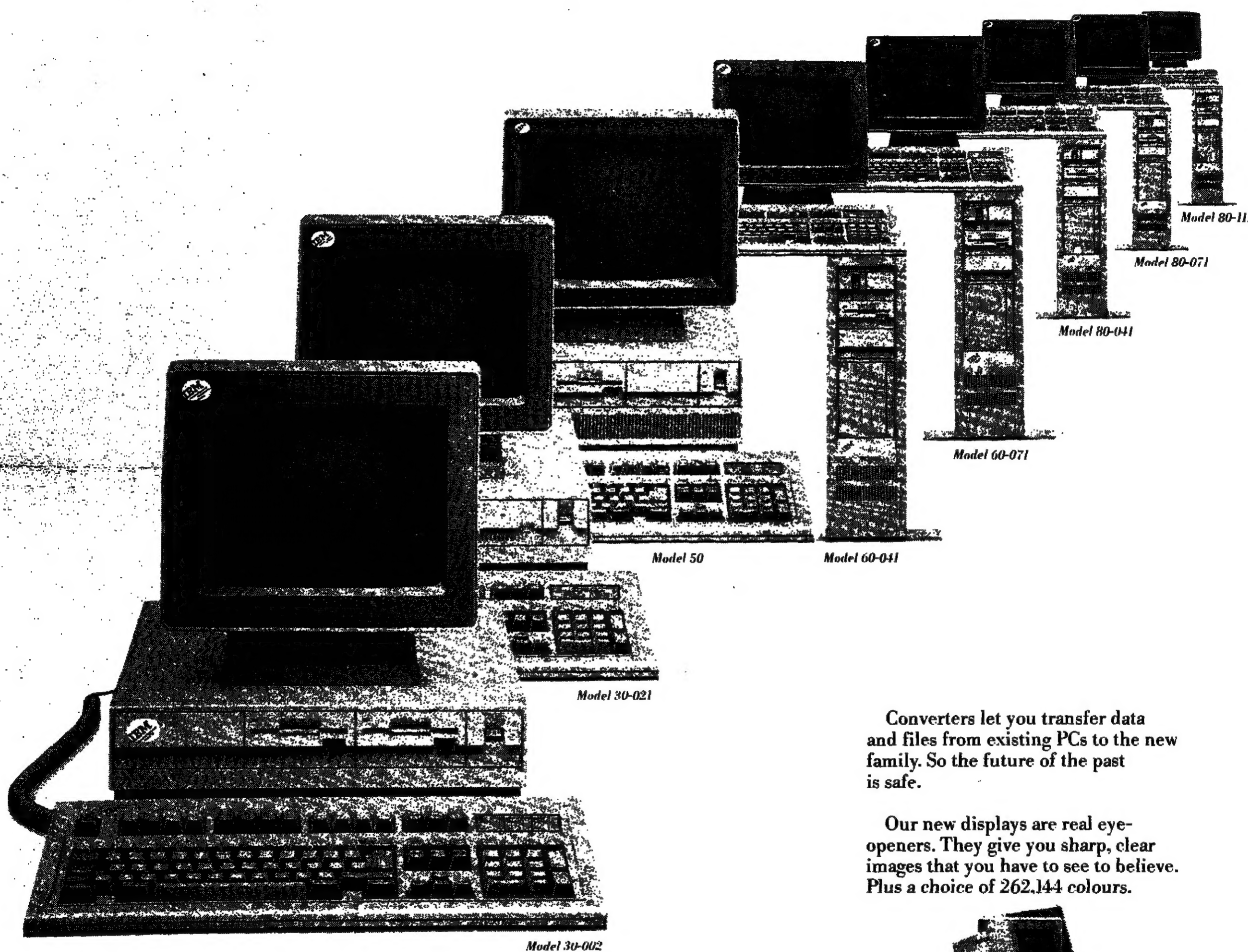
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For Errant Fundamentalists, a Hot Line

By William E. Geist

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "This is terribly upsetting," said Ginger Harney, 76, a California woman who was sending money to the TV evangelists Jim and Tammy Bakker until the scandal involving charges of adultery, hush money and drug abuse erupted. Miss Harney said she had cried herself to sleep several nights since.

She is one of thousands of fundamentalists throughout the country who are overwhelmed by the tiny staff of Fundamentalists Anonymous, or FA, in New York, with telephone calls and letters. The group operates from an unfinished church basement in Manhattan, wishing to keep the exact location secret because of threats, a spokesman said.

The complaints by fundamentalists — people who believe the Scriptures are infallible and are to be taken literally — are ranging from simple disillusionment with most TV evangelists, who have been engaging in a war of words with each other, to callers claiming that fundamentalism has caused them bankruptcy, divorce and suicidal depression. One caller said her husband chained her in the basement for three months trying to get the devil out of her.

The purpose of the group, a co-founder, Richard Yao, said Friday between calls, "is to provide a place for disillusioned fundamentalists to share the trauma of breaking free."

Those calling the toll line receive a newsletter and referral to one of 41 chapters across

the country serving the group's 30,000 members. The group's budget was about \$20,000 last fiscal year, but could reach \$300,000 at the end of the current fiscal year, said Mr. Yao, who points proudly to the Reverend Jerry Falwell's attacks on FA as proof it is having an effect.

Callers said they learned about the group through newspaper articles and television appearances by members.

"We don't argue theology," said Mr. Yao, 31, a graduate of Yale Divinity School and New York University's law school. "We're concerned with the mind-set. Jimmy Carter is a fundamentalist, but without this authoritarian, compulsive, intolerant mind-set that many do have. He doesn't say I believe in A, B and C, and if you don't, you're going to burn in hell."

"If the fundamentalist experience is working for you, fine, but we're here if it isn't," said Mr. Yao, who quit his job with the Wall Street law firm of Mudge Rose Guthrie Alexander & Fenton two years ago to begin the group with Jim Luce, 27, a former assistant bond portfolio manager with Daiwa Bank.

Mr. Yao had been raised a fundamentalist in the Philippines; Mr. Luce was disturbed by the growth of fundamentalism in his hometown of Marietta, Ohio, and throughout the country.

"This is not an anti-Christian group," said Mr. Luce, who is a trustee of Madison Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Yao is a member of the church.

"I sent every cent I could get my hands on to Jimmy Swaggart, the PTL Club and the 700 Club," said Judy Haddow, of Dallas, who called FA. "When I ran out of money I cut back on my food budget. I ate popcorn for two weeks so I could send more."

"My fundamentalist church taught that women must be subservient to their husbands, just as husbands are subservient to God. He beat me and the pastor said it was my fault because I wasn't praying enough. I was suicidal."

"I'm still a Christian," she said. "But I can't go into a church. I'm scared of those people with the smiles."

Ruth Donaldson of Atlanta said, "Oral Roberts and these others are like bottomless pits."

She said she called FA after leaving her fundamentalist Southern Baptist church and feeling extreme depression.

"We had been told not to watch any TV or listen to any records or read any books that were not stamped 'Christian.' They set an impossible standard and people always felt unhappy, with guilt and depression."

"We were told to give sacrificially," she said, "and I went into debt giving to the TV preachers."

Miss Harney said: "You have no idea how heartbreaking this is. I don't know what to do. I don't know what's going on."

"The preachers say it's just the devil trying to put them out of business. Could that be?"



Oral Roberts during recent sermon in Rockwall, Texas.

Bush, Evangelist Locked In Struggle for Votes of Conservative Christians

By Phil Gailey

New York Times Service

COLUMBIA, South Carolina — A bitter power struggle between South Carolina Republicans and evangelical Christians underscores the growing tension between the followers of the Reverend Pat Robertson and Vice President George Bush and raises the prospect of Republicans' alienating an important voting constituency, conservative Christians.

At a Republican meeting here last weekend, party regulars loyal to Mr. Bush turned back a push by Robertson forces to win control of the party in the state's most populous county.

But their tactics have left a residue of rancor that could eventually drive away from the party the conservative Christians who were an important part of Ronald Reagan's winning coalition in 1980 and 1984, according to party strategists and other political experts.

For Mr. Bush and his supporters, a central question in the tests of strength in the months ahead is

how to avoid being ambushed by Mr. Robertson, as the vice president was in Michigan's election of precinct delegates last year, without offending conservative Christians.

Many conservative Christians are flying the presidential banner of the Christian broadcaster, who is exploring the possibility of a campaign. Although these voters are not considered essential to Mr. Bush's bid for the nomination, they could be crucial to his chances in a general election, especially in the South.

South Carolina figures prominently in Mr. Bush's Southern strategy in 1988.

For one thing, it is the home state of his campaign manager, Lee Atwater, who, at least publicly, has kept his distance from the fighting. State Republicans have set their presidential primary for March 5, 1988, three days before more than a dozen Southern and border states hold primaries on what politicians are calling "super Tuesday."

"It's pretty clear the Bush people want to give him a big victory in South Carolina just before super Tuesday," said a Robertson loyalist here. "But the way they're going about it could be a costly mistake."

The problem the Republican Party faces in trying to assimilate conservative Christians was highlighted Saturday at a Republican meeting in Richland County, which includes Columbia. Party leaders invited a local rabbi to deliver the invocation, which they acknowledged was intended to rattle the evangelists.

Caught off guard by the success of the Robertson forces in last month's election of precinct-level delegates, party regulars aligned with Mr. Bush managed to maintain control only by invoking obscure rules, which they conceded had never been enforced before, to disqualify almost 100 Robertson delegates.

Citing a party rule that requires a delegate to have registered to vote 30 days before the primary election, the Republican regulars were able to disqualify 93 Robertson delegates. They also reconvened meetings on Friday in 23 precincts where Bush forces had a majority and filled 91 vacancies.

Those actions effectively deprived the Robertson camp of a majority. Of the 726 delegates seated at the county convention, approximately 390 voted with the local party leadership.

The Robertson coalition maintained that both actions were in violation of election law and party rules and filed a lawsuit against the local party. A hearing has been set for Tuesday. If the Robertson people prevail in the courtroom, a new convention would have to be called.

"I am absolutely convinced that the people in Richland County don't believe in the democratic process," Mr. Robertson said at a news conference here on Saturday after cutting short a trip to Israel to come to South Carolina.

This kind of skirmishing, involving control of the party within the state at various levels, is not directly connected with the allocation of national convention delegates. That will be done in the state's primary.

Long-Shot Bid For Nomination Started by Kemp

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York formally launched his long-shot bid for the Republican presidential nomination Monday. Mr. Kemp, 51, emphasized conservative ideas on defense and abortion as part of a strategy "that there is nothing wrong with America that cannot be fixed."

A nine-term congressman from Buffalo, Mr. Kemp is a former professional football quarterback. He said he hoped his candidacy would attract new blood to the Republican Party, including minorities and blue-collar workers.

"The most urgent question facing this nation is will America be defended into the 1990s or not?" Mr. Kemp said. "I believe our highest defense priority demands in 1988 a national referendum, not just on the research and testing of the Strategic Defense Initiative in the laboratory, but on the research, testing and deployment of SDI as soon as possible."



Jack F. Kemp at a Washington rally Monday as he announced he was a candidate for the Republican nomination.

Thatcher's Stone Wall Surprises Kremlin

By Karen DeYoung

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Having long considered Western Europe part of the solution to its difficulties in dealing with the Reagan administration, the Soviet Union now appears to believe that European leaders such as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain are part of the problem.

So inflexible was Mrs. Thatcher on key issues during her five-day visit last week that the Russians were left looking toward the arrival of the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, on April 13 for a possible "soft line" on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe.

As Mrs. Thatcher's tour ended, she and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, declared mutual trust and liking for each other. But, Soviet officials said, aside from the declarations of friendship that enhanced the domestic positions of both leaders, Mr. Gorbachev ran into a stone wall.

"I would call it a confrontation," said one Soviet commentator. "They are wide apart. Even wider

apart than when they last met in December 1984." That meeting was only weeks before Mr. Gorbachev took over the leadership.

The Russians claimed to be astounded that Mrs. Thatcher had argued publicly against Mr. Gorbachev's proclaimed long-term goal of a world without nuclear weapons. Describing such a world as a "dream," and saying she spoke for

other West European leaders, Mrs. Thatcher said it would be "less stable and more dangerous for all of us."

That view, Mr. Gorbachev responded, was "beyond our understanding."

"It runs counter not only to our position, said the foreign affairs spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, "but also to the viewpoint of the president of the United States, who said he dreamed of living to see a nuclear-free world and who also considers nuclear weapons an evil that it might be well to get rid of."

The pairing of themselves with Western Europe, is something new to the Russians. Although they say they realize that it is the Americans who sit on the other side of the negotiating table, in recent years they have looked to the Europeans for support in efforts to force concessions from Washington.

In 1983, the Soviet strategy of encouraging public opposition to deployment by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of U.S. cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe ultimately failed, but not before hundreds of thousands of people had taken to the streets in anti-U.S. peace marches.

Since then, the Russians have taken note of European disquiet over the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative, its abandonment of the SALT-2 treaty arms limitation provisions, and its reinterpretation of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty.

"At the same time, they have watched public interest in and approval of Mr. Gorbachev grow in

Western Europe. "The United States and the Soviet Union have changed places in the public mind," said Spartak Beglov, an East-West commentator at the Soviet press agency Novosti.

"After two years of comparing Gorbachev and Reagan," Mr. Beglov said, public opinion "has become convinced that Gorbachev is sincere, that he really tries."

Even if conservative European leaders were suspicious of Moscow's intentions, their desire for stable and predictable East-West relations — and the pressures of public opinion — have been seen as working in Mr. Gorbachev's favor.

In recent months, however, the strategy has been notably unsuccessful. The Europeans, to be sure, sharply disapproved of Mr. Reagan's handling of the Reykjavik meetings with Mr. Gorbachev in October. But far from directly criticizing Mr. Reagan's refusal to gain away SDI for a global disarmament deal, the Europeans expressed relief that something — even the space-based missile defense system — had stopped Mr. Reagan from agreeing.

Rather than increasing pressure on Mr. Reagan over SDI, as the Russians apparently had hoped, Reykjavik focused the European mind on the desirability of nuclear deterrence. Pressure was exerted both ways — on Mr. Reagan to lower his disarmament sights, and on Mr. Gorbachev to unlink SDI from a modest deal on intermediate nuclear forces.

The unliking finally came in February, when Mr. Gorbachev announced that he was ready to negotiate a separate accord for the removal of all intermediate-range weapons — cruise and Pershing, and Soviet SS-20s — from Europe.

The Russians now appear surprised that Western Europe has insisted much more loudly than the Reagan administration that any intermediate-nuclear forces agreement include "constraints" on shorter-range Soviet nuclear missiles also targeted on Europe.

The chief Soviet arms negotiator, Viktor P. Karpov, in a news confer-

ence last week, said that Moscow "is in favor of reducing, or eliminating" all its short-range weapons in negotiations that would follow an agreement on intermediate nuclear forces within six months. Putting all the weapons together in the same package, he said, would simply confuse, and delay, the early agreement that both sides want.

The West European fear, which has been expressed by Mrs. Thatcher, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, is that the Russians would be left with a 9-to-1 short-range missile superiority over NATO. But Britain and France also appear concerned over a larger threat to their own independent nuclear weapons, thus far left out of any proposed negotiation.

The question arises, according to British officials, as to what NATO would have to put on the table against the Soviet short-range missiles in subsequent negotiations. One possibility, along with U.S. nuclear-equipped aircraft stationed in Europe, is the British and French missiles, a prospect that pleases neither London nor Paris.

"I made it clear we were not prepared to accept the demarcation of Europe," Mrs. Thatcher said of her talks with Mr. Gorbachev.

Snowbound Idaho Pair Survives 13 Days in Car

The Associated Press

NORTON, Kansas — A couple stranded in their car for 13 days survived on Girl Scout cookies, diet soda and prayer until a farmer saw their car among roof-high snow drifts. Nellie Obendorf, 65, and her husband, Orville, 71, suffered only minor frostbite.

"There were several nights when we thought this could be it," said Mrs. Obendorf, who is diabetic. The Obendorfs had been touring the country after selling their Idaho farm and made a wrong turn off U.S. Route 36 during a blizzard on March 23.

KOREA: Restless Students, Elderly Politicians Vie for Control of Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

of political or economic vision in the government. It also seems attracted by calls for greater democracy, to which the opposition devotes much greater emphasis than to its vague economic platform.

As opposition politicians try to polish their image, they face the challenge of a growing gulf between them and the young rebels.

"Even though the opposition party is shouting 'democracy,' it is lip service," said Kim Seung Nam, 24, president of the student council at Chonnam University in the southern city of Kwangju. "They do not have the strong will to achieve democracy. But we do support them because they are not as bad as the government party."

Students have been a center of rebellion in Korea for many decades, ever since universities led the resistance to the Japanese occupation of 1910 to 1945. A bit more than 25 percent of college-age Koreans attend an institution of higher education, and it often is there that they are introduced to politics.

While the students have stolen some of the attention, Kim Doe Jung remains Korea's best-known, most-liked and most-hated opposition leader.

Mr. Kim, who was once sentenced to death for sedition, is a native of South Cholla Province, which has a history of rebellion. He officially received 45 percent of the vote in the 1971 presidential election, which was widely regarded as

rigged, in favor of the victor, Park Chung Hee. He is banned from direct involvement in politics, but he unofficially directs many activities of the New Korea Democratic Party.

Mr. Kim and the other leader behind the party, Kim Young Sam, control rival opposition factions that appear to be based more on personalities and style than on issues. The factions date from the 1950s, and some analysts say the competition has weakened the opposition.

"I don't deny that we have been rivals," Kim Doe Jung said, "but I don't think it means that we will split the party."

The U.S. Embassy, which plays a visible role in Seoul, has maintained regular low-level contact with prominent dissidents like Kim Doe Jung and Kim Young Sam. Lately there have been some closely watched meetings at the ambassadorial level, with dinners involving Ambassador James R. Lilley and Kim Young Sam and Lee Min Woo, the nominal leader of the opposition party.

The labor movement is one segment of the opposition alliance that has differed sharply from the New Korea Democratic Party. This is partly because the labor movement is deeply fragmented, with some wings supportive of fundamental social change. On the other hand, the Federation of Korean Trade Unions is widely regarded as a government front.

Fewer than a million workers in South Korea are unionized, out of a labor force of 13 million. But the number of union members is on the rise again, after a sharp drop sever-

al years ago because of new and restrictive labor laws. There was a net increase last year of 175,000 members.

Church groups constitute another sector of the opposition. While some Christians, particularly conservative Protestants, appear to support the government, change is actively being sought by elements in the Roman Catholic Church and from some Protestant groups. Of the country's Christians, about three-quarters are Protestant.

"Without human hands, God can do nothing," said the Reverend Ham Sei Ung, a Catholic priest in Seoul who has been imprisoned three times for a total of two and a half years.

Christianity has been gaining converts rapidly, partly because of Christian opposition to the Japanese occupation earlier in this century and to the military govern-

ments since then. As much as a quarter of the population is Christian, and by some estimates that share could double within 15 years.

In the last year, Buddhists, who number about 30 percent of the population, also have become restive. Partly they are seeking the same social and political goals as Christian groups; partly they are simply seeking more autonomy from the government in controlling Buddhist sites such as temples.

The government brands much of the opposition, particularly the students, as Communists and supported by North Korea. A pamphlet distributed by the government this year stated: "There is no doubt that the ultimate goal of these ever-growing leftists is to spread socialist ideology among the populace and eventually unify the Korean Peninsula under the control of the North Korean Communist regime."

Certainly some of the government's opponents are die-hard Communists and admirers of the North Korean personality cult of Kim Il Sung. "Let us go, go to the paradise in the North," read a leaflet distributed at Sangji University in the northeastern city of Wonsu. Yet such people seem rare.

Most opponents of the government, whether familiar leaders like Kim Doe Jung or obscure rebels like Kim Ho Seok, disavow Communism. Many favor measures to redistribute national income; many also favor stronger labor unions.

Their prescriptions do not sound radical, but to Western ears they may seem imprecise or unrealistic. Many students, for example, speak longingly of "unification" of the Korean Peninsula, but they are vague about how this is to be done.

2 Cross Frontier to Bavaria
MUNICH — An East German soldier and a civilian companion crossed over the heavily guarded frontier to West Germany early Monday.

11 More Charged In Aquino Death

Reuters

MANILA — Eleven persons, including a minister who had served in the cabinet of Ferdinand E. Marcos, were charged Monday in the 1983 murder of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the Philippine opposition leader.

The former tourism minister, Jose Asprizar, and 10 others pleaded not guilty to charges that they took part in a plot to murder Mr. Aquino and Rolando Galman. Mr. Galman was accused of shooting Mr. Aquino at Manila International Airport on Aug. 21, 1983. Mr. Galman was shot and killed by airport guards immediately after Mr. Aquino fell to the tarmac.

Forty persons have been implicated in the assassination of the former senator, who was returning to the Philippines from self-imposed exile in the United States when he was killed.

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Spring in Tokyo: Cherry Blossoms on Cue

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
TOKYO — At this time of year, Noritaka Nakayama is one of the most important men in this city. He is not an investment banker or an electronics exporter or a currency trader or any of the other sorts of people normally considered important in these days of anemic dollars and catapulting yen.

Mr. Nakayama is a meteorologist. His job is to tell the 30 million Japanese living in and around the capital what they should head to parks and gardens for the annual viewing of cherry blossoms. In the early Tokyo spring, that responsibility looms large, larger perhaps than even a red-hot trade war.

"We get 50 or 60 calls a day from people wanting to know the best time to go," Mr. Nakayama said, looking up from stacks of old records on cherry blossoms that spilled across his desk at the Japan Meteorological Agency. "This has been going on since January."

A few weeks ago, as spring approached, he made several visits to the Yasukuni Shrine near the Imperial Palace, where the souls of 2.6 million Japanese war dead are worshipped. He was not much interested in prayer. Japanese weathermen have been studying the shrine's

cherry trees for decades, and Mr. Nakayama was not about to abandon custom. Each time, he snipped 10 buds from trees of a variety known in Japanese as *somai yoshino*, or *Prius yodoensis* for the Latin-minded. Later, in the laboratory, he examined the pale pink buds, weighed them, dissected them, then analyzed them some more.

Finally, in a long-awaited announcement that was big news in Tokyo, he declared that the "blossom front" had started on its customary northward path from southwestern Japan and would reach Tokyo unusually early, on March 24. Actually, it came a day ahead of schedule, but in Mr. Nakayama's book that fell safely within the allowable margin for error.

"I've never been wrong," he said, adding with a smile that this was only his second year on the cherry-blossom assignment. For Japanese, the overriding significance of the annual exercise is as clear as the spring rain. Cherry blossoms qualify as one

of their country's more worn clichés, but nobody, it would seem, has told the Japanese that.

As sour as a dish of fermented soybeans and, judging from public-opinion polls, the prime minister may soon be looking for another line of work.

So, as much in escape as ritual, Tokyo residents have flocked to parks by the countless thousands to view the cherry blossoms before they drop off. The Japanese do this, as they do so many things, in organized groups and with a purpose that they often find comforting.

They hold blossom-viewing, or *hanami*, parties, which essentially are picnics held on plastic sheets or cardboard squares serving as straw

mats. The sheets are spread on the grass or concrete park lanes, everybody taking care to remove their shoes and to put them neatly off to the side before sitting down.

Big companies consider *hanami* an act of obligation, and they dispatch junior employees hours ahead of time to lay claim to the best sites. In Tokyo's sprawling Ueno Park, these fellows are easily spotted. Almost invariably, they are the ones in tan raincoats, standing alone in stocking feet on strips of plastic or cardboard, trying not to look miserable.

"Pretty cold, don't you think?" a solitary young man said the other day, hunching his shoulders in the chill of an early-spring sunset.

Meteorologists are more closely watched in Japan than in many other countries. They must submit written reports whenever they err by more than 5 degrees in their temperature forecasts or whenever predictions of rain fail to come true. This requirement does not apply to Mr. Nakayama, but it might as well for all the effort that he pours into his work.

On Feb. 26, Mr. Nakayama said, he saw that the average weight was two one-hundredths of an ounce, and he knew — don't ask how, he just knew — that the blooming would begin before March 25.



A cherry blossom-viewing party in Tokyo's Ueno Park.

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French 'Red Millionaire' Dies at 67

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Jean-Baptiste Doumeng, 67, a French Communist known as "the Red Millionaire," and who acquired a fortune trading agricultural products to the Soviet bloc, died Monday near Toulouse.

A spokesman for his company said Mr. Doumeng died after a long illness following a series of gall bladder operations. The French Communist Party's Central Committee, meeting in Paris, stood in silence to honor Mr. Doumeng, who joined the party as a teen-age farm boy and had remained one of its strongest supporters.

Mr. Doumeng was a controversial figure in East-West trade with his sales of subsidized European Community surplus butter, beef and other foodstuffs to Eastern Europe.

Buzly, outspoken and ready to use strong language to voice his opinions, he had a wealthy lifestyle and owned a stable of racehorses, an executive jet and a large estate in southwestern France.

Born in a family of poor farm laborers, he left primary school to become a shepherd. "We lived in appalling conditions," he once recalled. "It was a shame and an affront."

Mr. Doumeng personally knew all the Soviet leaders of the past 25 years. In 1983, he boasted of being the only remaining living French Communist to have lunched with Stalin. He remained a welcome guest at the Kremlin.

A year later he told a French magazine that "if God invented the Soviet Union, it was to teach the rest of the world a lesson."

"If I've gotten this far, it's thanks to revolutionary logic," he often told those who asked him how a multimillionaire could also be a Communist.

Chief Leabus Jonathan, Ex-Leader of Lesotho

HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) — Chief Leabus Jonathan, 73, the former Lesotho prime minister, has died of stomach cancer, official sources in Maseru, the capital of Lesotho, said Monday.

Chief Jonathan ruled Lesotho for 20 years before his overthrow by the military in January 1986.

He became prime minister when Lesotho gained independence from Britain in 1966 and ruled the kingdom with an iron hand until his overthrow. Lesotho is surrounded by and economically dependent on South Africa.

Osman Saleh Sabbe, Ethiopia Rebel Leader
CAIRO (AP) — Osman Saleh Sabbe, 55, the Ethiopian rebel leader who was the chairman of the executive committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front-United Organization, died Saturday in a Cairo hospital.

A statement from the organization said Mr. Sabbe died of a "sudden illness," which was not specified. A teacher in Ethiopia and an Eritrean nationalist early in his career, Mr. Sabbe fled Ethiopia in 1960 during a crackdown by Emperor Haile Selassie's government against secessionist elements.

Other deaths:
John H. Manningsham, 53, the newly appointed secretary of the IBM Corp., and his wife, Patricia, in a fire that swept their home in Ridgefield, Connecticut, early Friday.

Rabbi Perry E. Nussbaum, 79, a civil rights figure in the 1950s and 1960s, Monday of cancer in San Diego. In September 1967, his syn-

3 Die in Austrian Avalanche

INNSBRUCK, Austria — Three West German skiers were killed by an avalanche near the Tyrolean resort of Ischl on Sunday and four others were dug out of the snow alive, the police said. A spokesman at police headquarters in Innsbruck said six of the victims were West Germans and one was an Austrian citizen living in West Germany.

Supplies Reach Besieged Palestinian Refugees

BEIRUT — Five trucks loaded with Kuwaiti relief supplies entered the devastated Palestinian camp of Chatila in Beirut on Monday despite sporadic shooting during a new Syrian-sponsored cease-fire.

Syrian, Palestinian and Shiite Amal militia officials supervised the delivery of 40 tons of food, clothing and blankets to the camp, where about 3,200 people live in a few large underground shelters.

Witnesses reported earlier that sniper fire hit the upper floors of buildings near Chatila. Sporadic explosions could be heard in the area of the camp.

[A Palestinian was killed by sniper fire by the Shiite Muslim Amal militia during the unloading operation, a spokesman for the Palestinian Liberation Organization said, according to an Agence France-Press report from Beirut.] Palestinian sources said that the nearby Burj al-Brajneh camp was calm and women were allowed out to shop for food.

The Chatila convoy was only the third to reach the camp since February.

Residents said people feared a repetition of an incident Friday in which a truck loaded with Saudi Arabian relief supplies was set ablaze by a rocket in the center of Chatila.

Relief officials said five more truckloads of Kuwaiti aid were given to Shiite areas of south Beirut near the camps, Amal's usual con-

dition for allowing relief supplies into the Palestinian camps.

The Kuwaiti government and the country's Red Crescent organization sent the supplies overland from Kuwait, a journey of more than 900 miles (1,500 kilometers).

The Amal militia has ringed Chatila and Burj al-Brajneh for more than five months as part of a two-year, Syrian-backed drive to prevent a resurgence of Palestinian guerrilla power in Lebanon.

Nearly 900 people have been killed in and around camps in Beirut and south Lebanon since September.

Dispute Over Airports

Attempts to reopen Beirut International Airport, which has been closed for two months, have heightened tensions between Muslims and Christians. The New York Times reported from Beirut.

The airport, in Khalde in the mainly Shiite southern suburbs, was formally declared open on Saturday, but a warning was issued by the Christian Lebanese Forces militia and flights did not resume.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Moslem, said the Khalde airport was the city's only legitimate one. But Samir Geagea, the commander

of the Lebanese Forces, said that unless all area airports were allowed to operate, his fighters would allow none to open.

At issue is the Christians' insistence that the government allow them to use an airstrip at the village of Halat, north of Beirut.

They say they do not feel safe coming to the largely Moslem part of town to use the international airport. Mr. Geagea added that the Syrian troops now in control of the airport did not inspire confidence.

The Christian militia strongly opposes having Syrian troops in Lebanon.

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ARTS / LEISURE



The newly-revealed Titian, after cleaning.

The Restoration Of a True Titian

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After cleaning and restoration at the Metropolitan Museum in New York and intensive research by a Met curator, a large painting attributed simply to "Workshop of Titian" is now attributed to the great Venetian master himself.

Aside from an increase in value of "The Madonna and Child with Female Saint and the Infant John the Baptist" from about \$50,000 to millions of dollars, the process of discovery and authentication provides fresh insights into one of history's greatest artists.

Last June the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth, Texas, bought a painting that had been sold at Sotheby's in London in April 1986 for around \$50,000.

The picture is a variant of a Titian in the National Gallery in London. Given the tentative attribution, its dirty and disfigured condition and the lack of evidence in the catalog about previous ownership or published references, the picture passed virtually unnoticed at auction.

Labeled finally a Titian, it is on loan to the Met and can be seen through April 26. It will then be sent to Fort Worth. Because it is painted not on canvas but on three horizontal panels of poplar wood, it is not likely to be lent again.

"I liked the look of it in the catalog," Dr. Edmund P. Pillsbury, said. "But it wasn't convenient for me to go to London at that time, and to have done the right amount of research would have aroused too much attention."

Among those who did see the picture in the salesroom was Piero Corsini, a much respected Old Master dealer in New York. In an interview, he told this story:

"The picture said 'Titian' to me. But it was hung high, and I didn't want to arouse notice by asking for it to be taken down. It was filthy and there had been previous restorations, but I took a little saliva and I rubbed just a little of the lamb in the lower right corner and just a little of the face of John the Baptist. And I saw — I knew — that Titian himself had done them. There was no mistaking it."

"I was terrified that someone else would see it. I didn't sleep. Naturally, I could not bid myself. So I asked a young lady of my acquaintance to bid for me. I would sit near her, and she would bid, without looking at me. She was very nervous. 'How far shall I go?' she said. I told her that she could go to \$375,000. After that, she should look at me. If I had my glasses on, she should continue. If not, she should stop."

"But there was no competition. She bid. The auctioneer went up as far as the reserve price, and that was that. She got it. When I brought the picture back to New York, Sir John Pope-Hennessy and Keith Christiansen at the Met asked me if I would send it to them to be X-rayed. I agreed, and John Brealey cleaned the picture, and everyone was very pleased, and Everett Fahy, who is now head of European paintings at the Met, told Edmund Pillsbury in passing that they had a wonderful new Titian in their conservation studio that I had bought for next to nothing."

Dr. Pillsbury came to see it, and he asked if I would consider selling it to the Kimbell, and I said I would. He agreed to pay me \$1.5 million in three annual installments. It was a bargain for him, but then it had been a bargain for me. I hope that something like it will happen to me again one day.

"What I feel about it is that, although it is not quite so beautiful as the one in the National Gallery in London. It is in a way more artistic, more revealing. It shows Titian struggling to get it right, trying this and that, changing his mind. For me, he is right there in the picture."

The X-ray was decisive. It revealed that on the left of the painting the Madonna was initially intended to be taking a flower from the hand of one of Titian's hetter young angels. "It was obvious from the X-rays," Christiansen said, "that the angel was never carried to any degree of completion but was painted over as dense shrubbery and a finch."

On the right side, where foliage initially followed the configuration of a bush that appears in the London painting, Titian reinvented the composition by putting in the infant John the Baptist as a sturdy upstanding little boy with a lamb in tow. Assistants would never have been asked to carry out such radical changes when the painting was already so far along, and the quality of the new material was such that it could only be by Titian himself.

Elegant compositional refinements — notably the white cloth on the lap of the Virgin that serves, as Christiansen puts it, "as a foil for the soft, rounded forms of the Child" — are further evidence of the care with which Titian revised and refined his ideas. It is also relevant that, after Titian had completed both the landscape and the sky, he painted in a complete tall tree in the middle distance in a way that would never have been left to an assistant. As seen in the Met, with two of the museum's own Titians beside it, the Kimbell painting makes an effect of immediacy and sameness that is owed primarily, in Brealey's view, to the use of wood instead of canvas. "Wood is a smooth surface from the beginning," he said. "If you add gesso it gets smoother still. And so it bounces the light back in a way that you can't get when you're painting on linen. That is why the Kimbell picture has such luminosity."

"Of course, the picture has lost a lot, too. The draperies of the kneeling saint have quite gone, really, thanks to irreversible fading, and so their modeling now looks quite insubstantial and they don't line up with the other, more strongly painted values. The Madonna's blue cloak has very much darkened, too, thanks to Titian's use of an azurite blue."

So this is not — nor could it be — the painting as it left Titian's studio 450 years ago. Besides, as Pillsbury said Wednesday, "There could never be a proof in law that every bit of the picture was painted by Titian." But it has archetypal Titian subject matter, it has many a wonderful passage that could not have been painted by anyone else, and even the finch on the bush looks to this visitor like a brevet of authenticity. This is a picture that is worth going a long way to see. And what a bargain in today's terms.

A Jazz Studio in the Living Room

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

ZERKALL, West Germany — Kurt Renker built a basement studio for musicians who cannot afford to build one of their own. And it's not even in the basement. At the age of 16, he dropped out of school in Düren, where he grew up, 15 miles from this village in the Eifel Mountains. His industrialist father had already "provided me with enough education so that I knew not to go into his business."

He worked in a bookstore, joined a jazz club, met musicians, booked an Eberhard Weber concert. When a promoter failed to pay Jeremy Sieg, Eddie Gomez and Joe Chambers, Renker recorded them so they could get back home. "Once you start this sort of thing," he said, "it builds on its own."

Renker, 28, is a new sort of art patron. Ten years ago, using money given him by his father, he hooked up with Walter Quintus, an engineer, to form CMP (Creative Music Productions), a record company specializing in jazz-oriented new music. Such music is unlikely to pay off fast, if at all.

Renker grew up around here. Farm country. There are rolling hills, lakes. You can walk for hours without seeing another human be-

ing. He knows his way around. It's less than an hour's drive from Düsseldorf and central to Amsterdam, Brussels, Paris and Frankfurt. After recording the Philip Catherine-Charlie Mariano-Jasper Van't Hof trio's "Sleep My Love," he decided to build a \$500,000 studio in the empty house his father owned near Renkerstrasse.

The musicians record in the living room. Cables connect the microphones to a 32-track digital control room upstairs, so they are not intimidated by seeing all that high-tech hardware and there's nobody staring at them. A cat is asleep on the sofa. There's a toaster in the corner. Large windows overlook a wooded valley. They have also recorded in the kitchen, the toilet, the guest room, and a guitarist once overdubbed by remote control sitting on the terrace.

In the two years since the studio was built, David Liebman, Richie Beirach, John Bergamo, Mark Nauseef and others have recorded esoteric music listeners must work to understand. CPM's eight albums are now distributed in 10 countries. Several reviewers have praised the superior sound, although nothing has been soundproofed and there's no air conditioning. Flies have disturbed takes. Birds can be heard in

the background on a Joachim Kuhn album.

Renker and the people who record for CPM have in common mutual respect. He will not work with someone he doesn't get along with even if he likes the music. There are no contracts, and he tells them, "If you can get a better deal somewhere else, go get it."

There is room for three guests in the studio-house, and good friends stay in Renker's modern home hidden on a hill up the road in Nideggen. Jack Bruce was there for a week last month. The former singer and bassist with Cream is ready for a comeback. Renker calls Bruce's record "CPM's first really big project. If Jack can sell it to a major company, fine, we all get paid; if not we'll release it ourselves."

The clean-cut Renker looks like he might be an astronaut. He speaks lightly accented declarative sentences in American English. "We invite musicians to play when the studio is free. No guarantees either way. The tape recorder just keeps running. We may get 10 hours of material. We edit it down. If everybody likes it, we'll put it out. Anyway we've had a good time. All we risk is tape. Nobody's watching the clock."

Quintus, who is also a violinist,

lives in the house. He hates the word engineer as much as Renker hates the word producer ("we just work together") and many of the jazz musicians on their label hate the word jazz. David Liebman says he'd never have been able to do his solo saxophone album, "Loneliness of a Long Distance Runner," without Quintus, whose "creative use of effects in the mix enhances the album's programmatic content," and the pianist Kuhn told Keyboard magazine: "Walter is not an engineer. He's part of the music."

Last year Quintus worked with Chameo Five, a rock band from Hamburg, which rented the studio off and on for five months. The project did not interest Renker. When something like that happens, he takes care of business or visits his retired parents in New Zealand. And the income pays for the luxury of risking tape if Kuhn or Liebman want to try out new material.

Renker prefers to work from morning to evening. Recording musicians generally prefer the reverse. But he points outside to the mountain and says: "In most studios you never see daylight anyway. In a city it's easier to move around at night. It's quieter, people disturb you less. Here nobody disturbs you anyway and you always know what time of day it is."



Kurt Renker, at home.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Energy From Moscow

Of all the things to be said of Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms, this is one of the most telling: He has made his country exciting. It is true, of course, that what would be unworthy of note in Paris, Rio or Tokyo is stunning when coming from Moscow. Soviet life has been that sluggish. Yet this is more than mere stirring from the dormant. There is energy coming from the Soviet Union, and it has the world intrigued.

The energy animates the Soviet poet who describes publishing plans he could not have dreamed of three years ago. It stirs the Russian journalist to share an unaccustomed collegial joke. ("What does a cabinet minister have in common with a fly? Both can be squashed by a newspaper.") It causes an American arms negotiator to confide that his new counterparts are "just an entirely different breed."

What have the reforms meant to a Soviet newspaper editor? One answered: "Before, I always asked and was told what I could print. Now they say, you decide. So I print it and then I come to work the next morning wondering who's going to call."

The change brings Soviet filmmakers to Hollywood, there to hear U.S. counterparts confess: "The truth is, we've outstereotyped you." It brings out of the past poems that ring with long-buried injustices, films and plays that speak long-denied truths. It

makes East Europeans snatch up Russian newspapers. It makes the speeches of Soviet leaders readable. It makes old reporters pine to be in Moscow, and business people think about the market in Kiev.

The reforms bring Western Jewish leaders to Moscow to talk of increasing emigration. The reforms bring out of prison and out of exile men and women who work for the release of hundreds more.

The reforms bring to print in Moscow the words of émigrés whose names had been erased like those of disgraced relatives — and debate over how warmly dissidents, notably Andrei Sakharov, should embrace the changes and their author.

The energy also generates Western debate. One commentator is held to be blind to the depth of the change, another taken in by window dressing. This scholar points to latent opposition within the Soviet Communist Party; a second points to the bureaucrats. All this opposition talk is itself a ruse, says one observer. Indeed no, responds another: If Mr. Gorbachev goes on at this rate, he will not last four years. How will it be for the West if he succeeds? ask some. How will it be if he fails? ask others.

All these questions, all this energy, all coming from a gray, leaden, predictable, controlled Soviet Union. Amazing.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Middle East Conference?

Jimmy Carter came to Washington last week to beat the drums for an international conference on the Arab-Israeli dispute. It is a widely discussed idea for reviving progress toward peace — a process which surged ahead while Mr. Carter was president and has gone nowhere in the Reagan years. President Carter sees a conference as something with merit in its own right and with appeal to an incumbent president who is presumably eager to record a visible diplomatic achievement and, in the Middle East, to move beyond Iran.

What is the argument for such an international conference? It is that the Arabs and Israelis cannot make peace directly. The Arabs resist following Egypt's state-to-state example last once again stateless Palestinians and up left out of the play. As their price for entering the direct talks is set in the context of a conference. The conference they seek, including Americans, Soviets, British, French and Chinese, would be empowered to deal with differences that arose in direct Arab-Israeli talks.

Israel is of two minds — that is, it is stalemated — about the conference. The Likud side is opposed to the territorial compromise demanded in return for peace, and it rejects the idea of a conference for fear that it would merely be a new forum to gang up on Israel. The Labor side is ready for territorial compromise and open to a conference, if Israel can enforce certain participation standards: to win compromises from the Soviets on the one hand and to exclude the PLO on the other. Labor,

meanwhile, being no less fearful than Likud of being ganged up on, wants a conference to be not a court of appeals but merely the occasion to begin direct talks.

This account of the impediments is abbreviated, but it conveys why the prospect of such a conference is an improbability. Its adherents themselves, Jimmy Carter, concedes that convening such a conference would be difficult, and producing results would be difficult. A lame duck president who already has his hands full could not be said to promote this project on the basis that it is a promising diplomatic tonic, or for that matter on the basis that otherwise the Middle East will explode. The Middle East will grind along.

For all its other turmoil and disaster, however, the Middle East is a region primed for serious diplomatic re-engagement by the United States. Mr. Carter pushes for an early conference opening. That seems to us far from urgent and far from being the single option available. And even though the Reagan administration is now said to be cautiously exploring the idea, it has had enough experience in unprepared or ill-advised conferences by now to know that a failed meeting would be worse than none at all — much worse. What people in the United States and in the Middle East need to see is not that the administration is ready to buy the option that Mr. Carter favors, but rather that it has some energy and ideas of its own on resolving the terribly bloody tensions in the Middle East — that it has not just let the whole thing slide.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

No End to This War

The first U.S. combat victim in seven years of civil war in El Salvador has died in a guerrilla raid in which more than 60 government soldiers also were killed. It was a conspicuous success for the guerrillas, militarily and, perhaps more, politically. Americans have tended to let the struggle in Nicaragua obscure the longer, harsher, deeper conflict in nearby El Salvador, and an incident such as the one at El Paraiso brings El Salvador back into focus.

The death of Staff Sergeant Gregory Frosz, a military adviser, seems to have been the chance result of an unusual large-scale attack launched by the guerrilla command to show that it can still stay in the field against El Salvador's U.S.-equipped and U.S.-trained armed forces. What is notable, however, is not that one American was killed but that in seven years of providing aid and advice the United States has managed to stay in a support role and to do a fair job of helping Salvadorans better defend themselves. The prediction that the dispatch of a small number of advisers would lead inexorably to a Vietnam-like involvement has not come true.

The guerrillas, however, hang on, reduced but resourceful and determined to block the government's strategy of wearing them down and writing them out of El

Salvador's future. Until now, anyway, their assaults on military targets have been the lesser part of their activity. The greater part is their attacks on economic targets — coffee plantations, buses, electric pylons. These attacks have inflicted heartless damage on an already staggering economy (whose latest burden is a U.S. immigration reform that may close El Salvador's emigration safety valve). The attacks have angered many Salvadoran citizens, thereby further narrowing the opposition's political appeal, souring what prospects there are for a political settlement and prolonging the war.

President José Napoleón Duarte hangs on, too. His standing in Washington as the man who brought some political reforms ensures the flow of U.S. aid that supports the anti-Communist struggle. But his very success has had the effect of widening the political space in which ever sharper challenges to him are mounted across the legal political spectrum — including challenges from the part of the spectrum that is most suspicious of trying to negotiate a political settlement. This is how his situation can get better and worse at the same time. The fact is that democracy is essential to the salvation of El Salvador, but so is an end to the war that no one knows how to stop.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Gorbachev Plays to the Right

Over the years, the Soviet Union has accorded a warm welcome to many Western visitors. But these have been the dukes, like Eleanor Roosevelt and Beatrice Webb, who caused no trouble. Margaret Thatcher did cause trouble. She told the Russian people unwelcome home truths on television. In spite of this unbecoming behavior, her visit was a diplomatic and public triumph. Why did Mikhail Gorbachev lean so far over backward to avoid being provoked?

By all accounts Mr. Gorbachev is a very clever man; fully clever enough to understand that the only deals with the West that

have any chance of meaning anything in the foreseeable future are those that have the support of the right. If he wants to do serious business with the West, it has to be along lines acceptable to right-wing opinion. Realistically speaking, the left does not count.

Needless to say, Mrs. Thatcher is not as powerful as Ronald Reagan. But in some ways she is more influential as the keeper of the conservative conscience. Before Irangate, this would not have been the case. As it is, she simply happens to be the most important right-wing leader around, whose good will could be crucial to the success of Russian diplomacy in the next few years.

—THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH (London)

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OPINION



Gorbachev Impresses Some; Others Are Worried

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — It is hard to remember a time when the experts on world affairs were so divided as they are now on relations among the major nations.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has come back from a visit to Moscow gushing about her reception. It had given her a "remarkable insight" into Mikhail Gorbachev and the Soviet Union, she said, adding that her talks with the Soviet leader were the most valuable she had conducted in her eight years in office.

In contrast, Jeane Kirkpatrick, President Reagan's former ambassador to the United Nations, who also had a talk with Mr. Gorbachev in the Soviet capital recently, came home in a mood of Spenglerian gloom about the decline of the West.

On the one hand, Secretary of State George Shultz is going to Moscow next week with a draft treaty in his

briefcase on the control of intermediate-range nuclear weapons, reasonably optimistic that this part of arms control can be negotiated and probably signed by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev before the end of the year.

On the other hand, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger thinks that the Reagan administration is going about these negotiations from the wrong end, and that even if it gets a compromise on intermediate-range missiles, the main nuclear and political problems will remain.

So you take your choice. America is either in the process of reaching the most important East-West compromise since the invention of the atom bomb, or it is stumbling into a Gorbachev trap for the demoralizing of Europe and the decoupling of NATO.

The chances are that neither is occurring, that as usual things are neither as good nor as bad as the experts say but are in a puzzling transition.

Still, these are thoughtful people whose observations are worth considering. Mrs. Thatcher did not report any tangible progress, but she thought Mr. Gorbachev was giving up a bit on human rights. And she said, "I would implicitly accept his word."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick would not accept his word, implicitly or explicitly. She wants acts, not words, and even then she would worry about the state of the world. "Have we, almost without realizing it," she asks in a newspaper column, "arrived at the end of the post-World War II era and entered a new, far more dangerous period of international relations?"

So thinks a former French foreign minister, Jean François-Poncet. So also, it appears, thinks Mrs. Kirkpatrick. She asks troubling questions:

• Have American economic power and governmental authority so eroded that the United States truly has lost the ability to hold its own in the international sphere?

• Does the Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachev really control the international agenda?

• Has the United States lost control of its own priorities to the new leadership of the Kremlin?

Surely she goes too far. George

Shultz is not going to Moscow to discuss Mr. Gorbachev's agenda for the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Ronald Reagan set that agenda five years ago with precisely this proposal, which Mr. Gorbachev at first rejected and finally accepted under pressure from Washington.

It is not fair to the president to turn this agenda on its head. He may have been too stubborn at Reykjavik in defense of "star wars," but it was his stubbornness, despite his critics — including this one — that brought Mr. Gorbachev back to the table.

The ironic truth is that these clumsy nuclear giants in Washington and Moscow need an agreement and cannot get away from one another.

Heaven knows they have tried. They almost wrecked the Iceland summit over the Daniloff affair. The Russians have tossed their women and their bugs into the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and Mr. Reagan has cut doubt on his own promises with the Iran-contra scandals.

But the talks go on, because it is better to talk than to fight. The administration, after solemn investigation, has discovered that young maniacs like women. It did not imagine that the power of sex would lead to treason.

Maybe Jeane Kirkpatrick is right, but when columnists write about "the end of an era" you can usually be sure things will go on about the same.

The New York Times

Kennans and Lippmanns Are Allowed to Debate

By Stuart H. Loory

WASHINGTON — The main foreign policy issue in America in the summer of 1947, the second summer after World War II ended, was, as it is today, how to deal with the Soviet Union. The two key debaters were intellectual giants. Arguing what might be called the hard line was George F. Kennan, then 43, chairman of the State Department's policy planning council, a talented and experienced diplomat who had already, despite his relative youth, become a "wise man" adviser to America's leadership.

Under the pseudonym X, he detailed in the July 1947 issue of the Foreign Affairs what came to be known as the policy of containment. America, wrote X, should "confront the Russians with unalterable counterforce at every point where they show signs of encroaching upon the interests of a peaceful and stable world."

Taking the more conciliatory side was Walter Lippmann, 58, long established as the country's premier political commentator. Mr. Lippmann argued that rather than oppose the spread of communism, Western policy should be based on making the leaders in the Kremlin feel less threatened; then they would withdraw their forces from the East European satellites. America, he argued, could ill afford the economic or moral costs of trying to contain communism's encroachments everywhere on the periphery of the Soviet empire.

Mr. Lippmann wrote 14 columns rebutting Mr. Kennan for The New York Herald Tribune, and they were collected in a book, "The Cold

War: A Study in U.S. Foreign Policy." Mr. Kennan enunciated the policy. Mr. Lippmann gave the name to the era that resulted. Although Foreign Affairs was the most important organ for the discussion of foreign policy, not a word of Mr. Lippmann's argument appeared in it.

The editor, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, had banned Mr. Lippmann and his name — for a personal reason. Until June 1937, Mr. Lippmann had been a regular contributor. Indeed, Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Lippmann had been the best of friends. Then Mr. Lippmann and Mr. Armstrong's wife, Helen, fell in love.

The affair was classic. It began with a romantic dinner in the Rainbow Room atop Radio City where the formal and reserved columnist danced with his friend's wife to tunes from a Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers musical. The affair was posthumously restored to Mr. Lippmann to the journal's pages with excerpts from his 1947 critique.

Some might argue that Mr. Lippmann's exclusion paralleled censorship in Soviet journals. That is specious. One establishment journal was closed to him, but he could be seen in many other outlets. By reprinting him now, that journal reminds us that debate cannot be stifled in America.

The writer, a correspondent of Cable News Network, contributed this to The New York Times.

For the affair, which reignited a sense of excitement not only in his personal life but also in the political affairs of the world. Because Mr. Kennan's article soon became the intellectual underpinning for America's involvement in Vietnam and other misadventures, it would be tempting to argue that had Mr. Lippmann and his arguments not been banished from Foreign Affairs, some of that would have been avoided.

Tempting, but not so. Mr. Kennan came to realize that he had overstated his case, and he became one of the severest critics of containment. Mr. Lippmann's conciliatory arguments were depreciated by the Soviet takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1948, less than a year after his columns appeared; indeed, for a time in the '60s he was among the most outspoken supporters of President Johnson's Vietnam policies.

On this 40th anniversary of the X article, the spring issue of Foreign Affairs includes commemorative articles, including the one by X. The issue posthumously restores Mr. Lippmann to the journal's pages with excerpts from his 1947 critique.

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The writer, a correspondent of Cable News Network, contributed this to The New York Times.

El Salvador: The Rebels Prove They Are Still There

By Jorge Castañeda

WASHINGTON — The attack by rebel forces on El Salvador's second-largest military base on March 31 says much about the situation in that republic. It also sheds light on attitudes and policies in Washington, where wishful thinking and short-term political considerations have replaced serious analysis with regard to Central America.

There are lessons to be learned from the events at the El Paraiso base in Chalatenango Province but they probably will not be heeded.

The first and most obvious is that the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front is alive and well. By infiltrating the base and pressing the attack for several hours, killing more than 60 government soldiers and a U.S. military adviser and taking about 200 government troops prisoner, the front showed what many observers, including West European diplomats and intelligence officers, have known for some time: The insurgency has not been seriously weakened despite more than \$1 billion in U.S. aid to the Salvadoran government.

It is still capable of concentrating troop strength and firepower, and doing so quietly and efficiently. Its forces move back and forth across the country, attack and withdraw easily, and keep their losses low. And, as demonstrated at El Paraiso, the front can draw on the entire spectrum of forces available — from commandos to semi-trained militias — in key engagements.

During the past year, Washington has insisted that its policy in El Salvador is succeeding, because both the size of the guerrilla forces and their territory have diminished. This analysis is superficial.

The Salvadoran air force's bomb-

ing of guerrilla-held regions, together with other depopulation measures, did reduce the size of the traditional zones of guerrilla influence. But the insurgents have extended their presence to areas where they had never operated previously. The most important example of this is in the western region around Santa Ana, the country's second-largest city, where the FMLN has moved in several hundred troops, perhaps more.

The rebels have sent cadres into the capital, particularly since the earthquake last October that devastated San Salvador. The resurgence of urban protests and the creation and growth of the National Union of Salvadoran Workers have developed hand-in-hand with this "return to the cities." These new urban phenomena are not led or manipulated by the FMLN, but its cadres are deeply involved.

With regard to the number of guerrillas under arms, the insurgents have had greater difficulty obtaining ammunition both from abroad and from their main source, the Salvadoran army. This has obliged them in some instances to furlough combatants and bury weapons. But this is a deliberate policy; in no way does it reflect disaffection within the rebel ranks. No independent observer has reported evidence of mass desertion from the guerrilla forces during the past year or two, though scattered incidents unquestionably have occurred.

Another conclusion to be drawn from the attack on El Paraiso is that the much vaunted improvement in the army's performance is more public relations pronouncement than fact. The troops were caught by sur-

prise; the base's perimeter, heavily fortified after a similar attack in 1983, was easily penetrated. That only eight attackers were killed indicates that the government troops hardly fought back, or did so poorly. About 200 enlisted men were killed or wounded, yet there were few officers among the casualties; it was later reported that they had hidden in a bunker. During the several hours of fighting, the 1st Military Detachment — almost 1,000 men based a few miles away — did not budge.

All this will only add to a deeper, longstanding problem affecting the army's officer corps. It has been demoralized by the guerrillas' tactic of exchanging individual captured officers for dozens of political prisoners or wounded guerrillas — who, health permitting, immediately re-enter the FMLN ranks. This underscores the main obstacle that the Salvadoran military has yet to solve: An army can be indefinitely expanded at troop level, but without an officer corps it cannot win a war.

What happened to President José Napoleón Duarte's army and his American sponsors at El Paraiso is nothing but bad news. Not that they will admit it; to do so would be to admit that U.S. policy is at an impasse. El Salvador, like Nicaragua, is an example of the Reagan administration's failed Central America policy. In less than two years, Ronald Reagan will leave office, but Daniel Ortega Saverio will still be in charge in Managua, and the guerrillas will probably be closer to San Salvador than they were in January 1981 when Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander

Haig decided that El Salvador was the place to "draw the line."

Coming to terms with the Sandinistas and the Salvadoran insurgency may not be easier for the United States later than it is now. But then, state-manship and policy with an eye toward the long term were never the Reagan administration's strong suit.

The writer, a graduate professor of political science at the National University of Mexico, is currently a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Coal Strike Ends

LONDON — The great coal strike is over and the dark cloud that for five weeks has loomed menacingly over the industrial centers of the country is at last dispelled. The official declaration came [on April 6] when the National Conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain adopted the recommendation of the miners' executive to advise a return to work by 440 votes to 150, each vote representing 1,000 men. The resolution is in the following terms: Seeing that there is no rule of the Federation requiring to continue to strike, except the resolution adopted on December 21, 1911, that a two-thirds majority was required to declare a strike; we agree that the same majority should be required to continue the strike, and since they are not, we advise the resumption of work.

1937: Jewish Ancestry

NEW YORK — The right of Dr. Karl Landsteiner, pathologist and winner of the Nobel Prize in 1930, to conceal his Jewish ancestry is being disputed in the New York State Supreme Court. Dr. Landsteiner is suing to prevent the inclusion of his picture and biography in the forthcoming "Who's Who in American Jewry" on the ground that it would cause "irreparable injury to my private life and profession." Dr. Landsteiner, 69, was born in Austria of Jewish parents, became a Catholic in 1890 and married a Catholic. His counsel argues that "for nearly fifty years he has had a complete Christian environment and has sought to conceal his ancient religious affiliations. The right to privacy exists and should be protected by the courts." The publishers reply that the volume is "a dignified historical work" and that the plaintiff's facts are public property.

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OPINION

Sorkow Delivered the Baby And Savaged Her Mother

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The case of Baby M was a tragedy without villains until the very end, and then the judge stepped forward. His logic was flawed, his sense of mercy nonexistent. He used his power not only to take a child away from his mother, but to keep them from ever seeing each other again. He denounced the mother needlessly and brutally.

Harvey R. Sorkow, a judge in the Superior Court of New Jersey, called Mary Beth Whitehead manipulative and ex-

plorative. This is character assassination from the bench. It was an attempt to manipulate opinion against her. It exploited the judge's position on the bench.

The judge performed one public service. He brought out for the whole world to see what lawyers talk about only behind the hand.

There are judges known for their nastiness, for embarrassing lawyers for the pleasure of it, haranguing defendants, using their authority to terrorize courtrooms. Usually, only people in the courtroom know because most trials get no public attention.

The lawyers know they may be appearing before that judge again one day. So they swallow it, and judges who humiliate the helpless before them get away with it. Their arrogance goes.

In the courtroom, Judge Sorkow made his distaste for Mrs. Whitehead plain. Ruling against her was one thing, but he used the power of the bench as a brand against her. She was a party in a custody case, not a criminal. He should not have added public humiliation to personal loss.

Even lawyers not opposed to surrogacy were startled by the construction of the judge's decision. He said that the surrogacy contract was totally valid, without dealing with a central issue: Contract laws never envisioned surrogacy motherhood. Can they be extended to cover it without appropriate legislation?

At the same time, the judge insisted that the key to the case was the welfare

of the baby. If that were so, there was no need to rule on the contract.

If there was not much logic, there was plenty of motive. The judge not only wanted to give the father and his wife custody but to refuse Mrs. Whitehead visitation rights — to "terminate" her. Under the law he would have had to have found that she had abused or abandoned the baby, which he could not do.

He decided that the surrogacy contract provided for termination and was legal. He turned the baby over to the father, terminated Mrs. Whitehead and then played his ace.

He called William and Elizabeth Stern into his chambers and within minutes rammed through an adoption process that normally takes weeks or months. The purpose plainly was to make Mrs. Whitehead's position even more difficult. Mrs. Whitehead's lawyer says he was not even informed of what was going on in the judge's chambers.

Appeals judges will find little in the record on an issue that might have undercut the judge's elegant philosophy that a "deal is a deal" no matter what.

That issue is the changes in a woman's body and mind during pregnancy that bind her to the baby and could make any prenatal agreement to give the baby away suddenly horrifying. The defense counsel says the judge would not permit expert opinion on that subject.

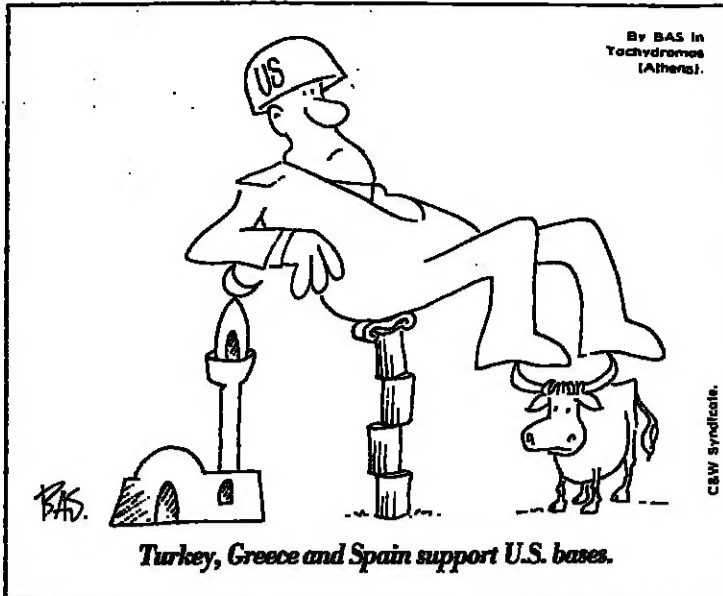
A surrogate mother, like a pregnant woman planning to give up a child for adoption, should be allowed a grace period to change her mind.

That might cause sorrow to the father, which could be somewhat assuaged with shared custody — not the cruel cutoff that Judge Sorkow ruled that Mrs. Whitehead must endure forever. That would mean that fathers in surrogacy could also demand a grace period. Fine, provided they assumed financial responsibility. Few rich women become surrogate mothers. Escape clauses would make both mother and father far more cautious about the idea. That is exactly the point.

In the absence of legislation, the judge should have said that in decency he was unable to make a drastic decision. He could have ordered some form of shared custody until the law was made clear. Not a perfect solution but better than validating a contract about human destinies in the absence of guidance from society. And better than rendering the mother forever from the baby, and then slapping her across the face with denunciation.

Mrs. Whitehead descended into a public hell of exposure and humiliation to try to keep her child. This forced us all to face surrogate motherhood as an issue that touched our own beliefs and souls. For that she deserved respect, perhaps even a touch of gratitude, certainly not a judge's vilification.

The New York Times.



Turkey, Greece and Spain support U.S. bases.

Carry Some Coins and Don't See Statistics

By John Bowers

NEW YORK — When I came to New York, I was struck by the occasional shapeless form lying on the street, with people stepping around it as if it wasn't there. In Tennessee, where I came from, we called an ambulance when we found someone on the street, or at least we tried to find out what was wrong. But New York wasn't Tennessee, and I was trying hard to be a New Yorker.

I went along fine for many years, stepping around bodies with the best of them, never looking panhandlers in the eye. But suddenly I became aware that there were far more wretched people on the street than before. Something was wrong. They were increasing the way new with-it restaurants, stretch limos and tall glass towers with atriums were increasing.

I'm not Mother Teresa, and I certainly left the Boy Scouts long ago, but I'm trying my best now to pay attention to those who seek help on the street. I carry a supply of quarters. I give a quarter or

two to nearly anyone who asks — the drunk, the baffled, the handicapped and the insane. Those seeking a meager crumb or two are usually pretty whipped and pose no real threat to anyone. I offer eye contact and an ear. It has turned out to cost no more than a couple of dollars a day, and I get a lot more thanks than I do from the Internal Revenue Service.

MEANWHILE

On the subway, a black youth with no legs at all, but with a powerful torso, propelled himself down the aisle by his palms and the seat of his pants. What must it take to do that in a place that is hard going even with two good legs? "Thank you, man," he said, grabbing my quarter as he flew past.

On Third and 19th Street, a man better

dressed than I held a plastic cup. I assumed its purpose was to hold coins and not to hold his coffee. "God bless you, my man," he said, in one of the cheeriest greetings I ever received in my life.

At 57th and Broadway, an intense dark-haired man held a can and sang what I took to be an operatic number. He held the cup like a make-believe microphone, not something to receive coins in. He wasn't making anything. And I have run across several women holding young children and asking for alms. I suspect that some have borrowed the kids to use as shields. But a deal is a deal. I give them quarters.

After I dropped off my kids at school the other day, a young man began muscling his way toward the entrance. "I got to use the bathroom," he said. My deal is to hand out quarters, not open doors to my kids' school for strangers off the street. "Look," I said, "you're going to get in lots of trouble if you try to go in there."

"Yeah, well, they ain't got any bathrooms in this city for people who need them." He had a Southern accent somewhat like mine. "They got a bathroom in there. Get out of my way."

"Sorry," I said, "but you'll just have the police on you if you keep this up. Here," I slipped him a buck. "Try the coffee shop on the corner."

"You really want to help me? Then tell me where I can get a job. I can lay a roof, throw up Sheetrock, do plumbing, electricity and put in tile. I ain't no bum."

But in the current definition of the term, he was. He may not have been a bum, but he looked like a bum. In New York, image is everything. "Get cleaned up," I said. "Then go down to Houston Street early in the morning and check one of those employment agencies. They hire temporary construction workers there."

He looked at me as if I might be crazy myself. "Houston Street? No way. They just work you to death and pay you peanuts. That ain't no help."

"You ask, I tell. Where you from?" "I don't feel like talking about it. You got something to say to help, I'll listen."

"One thing I can tell you is that no one's going to be inclined to help you if you start off being so ornery."

"Hal Don't you see, man? I don't want advice. I want a goddamn job."

He turned on his heels as I turned on mine. I was thankful the coffee house on the corner was about to inherit him and his problems. I had fulfilled my bargain with myself. Make contact with a person, not with a statistic. Whether that person says God bless you or damn you.

The writer is a novelist. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Whatevergate: Nothing to Be Worried About After All

For a while I was worried. I feared that the Tower commission might force Americans to confront some uncomfortable questions, such as: Why, if U.S. foreign policy goals are moral, must the executors of the policies construct a labyrinth of lies to cover their activities? What is there about the perceived critical faculties and attention span of Americans that emboldened Messrs. Reagan, Regan, Casey, North, Poindexter and McFarlane to carry on?

But the commission did not fall into the trap. It saw the scandal as an unfortunate but largely localized foul-up caused by two zealots (North and Poindexter), faulty management (Regan) and a good president betrayed by his big heart.

The problem has been solved cleanly and swiftly. The patient will be back to normal in no time. Let the self-congratulation and memoir writing begin.

THOMAS S. HARRINGTON.

Madrid.

I agree with the New York Times editorial "Privatized Diplomacy" (Feb. 9), which asked: "Where in the United States Constitution is it written that the president can go to foreign governments to evade the congressional power of the purse? Where is it written that he can franchise war-making powers without the slightest consultation? Let's put democracy back into action and call undeclared wars unconstitutional."

DONNA KELSO.

Lausanne, Switzerland.

After reading it called Irangate, Contragate, Reaganate, Iranscam, Contrascam etc., I suggest that we end the confusion by calling it Whatevergate. Watergate resulted in more than Richard Nixon's resignation. It gave the press a gate fixation. I suppose we

should be thankful that not all the gates proposed at the National Press Club after the fourth or fifth shot of bourbon have made it into print.

The International Herald Tribune is a fine newspaper, although I am getting a bit annoyed by the Whatevergate stories. That complaint, I admit, is like shooting the messenger.

ROBERT J. WILLIAMS.

Villeneuve-Loubet, France.

What About Wallenberg?

The abduction in Lebanon of the Anglican emissary Terry Waite and the releases in the Soviet Union of political prisoners bring to mind the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, the first neutral negotiator taken hostage in the modern era. The Swedish diplomat was taken into Soviet "protective custody" in Budapest in 1945, after helping thousands of Hungarian Jews escape the Nazis.

Not until the Russians give a full accounting of his whereabouts or fate can their "thaw" be considered credible.

Professor ROBERT EISENMAN.

Linacre College, Oxford University.

Let Palestinians Go Home

The siege of Palestinian camps in Lebanon demonstrates the urgent need for Palestinians to return home, not to be resettled in Arab countries, as Israel and its allies advocate.

One might argue that the majority of Palestinians were born outside Palestine, and thus that there is no legal or moral basis for their return. But the same argument could be made in the case of those Jews born outside Israel who wish to go there to live. I discount any religious argument, because I do not

accept the premise that God (Allah) was engaged in the real estate business.

If Jews feel "unsafe" in the West and in countries under Soviet rule, the suffering in Lebanon is convincing evidence that the Palestinians, too, are "unsafe" outside Palestine.

The ideal solution is for both Jews and Palestinians to return home to Palestine/Israel. One can imagine a free, democratic and secular state in Palestine in which Jews and Palestinians can live in equality and harmony.

JAMIL EL-BIRAWI.

Geneva.

How Not to Win a War

In response to the report "Russians in Afghanistan Mired in 'Their Vietnam'" (Feb. 19) by Bernard E. Trainor:

The late Yuri Andropov assured his Politburo colleagues in 1972, "We will win the Vietnam War not in Vietnam, not in Paris, but in the streets of America." And the Soviets did win the war in the streets of America, with help from congressional Democrats and the anti-communist American media.

It would behoove Western journalists to refrain from compounding their foolishness by falsely linking a gallant American attempt to spare a small country the horrors of communism with the cold-blooded Soviet imposition of those horrors on another small country.

JACK JOLIS.

Brasschaat, Belgium.

What's That He Heard?

When William F. Buckley Jr. writes ("In Europe You Can Hear Another View of Reagan," Feb. 12) about "a U.S. guarantee to save England yet again," one must assume that he has some earlier occasion in mind. Perhaps the Battle of

Britain, fought and won by England while Americans were still sitting around and President Franklin Roosevelt was telling them, in December 1940, that "the best immediate defense of the United States is the success of Great Britain defending herself."

Then Mr. Buckley introduces "one cosmopolitan woman, American-born, Greek-wed, Swiss-dwelling" — certainly the ideal person from whom to obtain a view of Mr. Reagan in Europe — and lets us have her views and those she ascribes to "the Europeans." Anyway, Mr. Buckley should know by now that, except on the map, Switzerland is not in Europe at all. Ask any Swiss.

IAN SHARPE.

Graz, Austria.

Presidential Manners

I was appalled to see on the front page of your March 24 issue a photograph of President Francois Mitterrand talking to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, with one hand in his pocket and the other pointing a finger at her. There was a time when French manners were considered to be the best in the world. What has happened to them?

L.E. ALLWOOD.

Le Château d'Oleron, France.

More on Preachers, Please

Please continue full reporting on the television preachers' battle. My favorite quote so far, reported in your March 26 issue, is Oral Roberts' remark from his Tulsa, Oklahoma, "prayer tower": "You are sowing discord among the brethren because somehow you think you're holier than thou." Art Buchwald faces competition from unexpected quarters.

CHARLES BOGGS.

Paris.

A Centennial Message from the International Herald Tribune

NOTES ON A CENTURY
A Champagne Marathon:
Burned by the Toasts

Top hats bobbing genteelly, touring American mayors stride away from another civic reception, tracked by the press. (At right, in hat, the author of this column, with Lee Dickson of the Chicago Tribune.)

"We're in France!" furiously whispered the young mayor of Hartford, Conn. "Don't make a scene!"

But the Los Angeles mayor strode indignantly from the room, leaving his glass untasted.

From then on their every gaffe was reported in the American press, and when some of the mayors imbibed too freely, even the French paper ran humorous items about "le goodtime-charlie."

The French Republic supplied the American mayors, and the reporters accompanying them, with a beautiful railroad train as their home between stops at luxury hotels in the journey around France.

We were a small press corps: Lee Dickson of the Chicago Tribune, a young reporter from the New York Times, bureau staffers from the AP, UP and INS, and myself, for the Paris Herald and its New York parent.

Each successive region tried to out-do the last, especially as to viands and portables.

Except for Los Angeles' aggressively dry mayor, the guests drank with gusto the superb vintages accom-

panying perhaps the most delectable food they'd tasted.

The climax came at Reims, where the champagne interests gave them a magnificent seven-course dinner, each course accompanied by a superb vintage.

My pal Dickson of the Tribune was sitting beside me. And we were treating the proceedings with up-most respect.

Then something shocked us profoundly.

As the last course was being served, the mayors' condition hovered between ecstasy and disaster. But for once, they showed discretion. They struggled up and departed, leaving hosts, wine waiters and journalists aghast.

They also left rows of bubbling glasses stretching away to infinity. How many glasses? One hundred? Two hundred? Who knows? Mind you, this was champagne beyond price, the kind great vigneron set out only for a most historic occasion, such as a royal wedding.

Dickson and I looked at each other, then at the sparkling glasses, and came to a wordless decision. Each of us started moving resolutely along his side of

the table, doing the mayors' duty for them.

"To Franco-American amity!" ... "Vive la France!" ... "Vive l'Amérique!" ... "Lafayette, we are here!" ... "To Lindbergh!" ... "To Costes and Bellonte!" ... "Joffre and Pershing!" ... "Empress Josephine!" ... "Josephine Baker!" — and so on.

How far we actually got is not recorded, but we tried.

That night neither of us filed a dispatch. Nothing on the mayors! Next morning we were found blissfully sleeping in the town's public fountain. Back in Paris we were called on the carpet by our respective bosses, fully expecting to be fired.

But honor and youthful idealism won out in both cases, and we were spared. Dickson later told me his boss relented when the true situation was explained; that, indeed, his boss started roaring with laughter and said we deserved a medal. And my boss, Eric Hawkins, immortalized the incident in his book.

This is the truth in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

The author of this column was a Paris Herald editorial staffer from 1929 to 1933, when he returned to the States to join the Baltimore Sun. He has published many short stories, essays and novels and today, in retirement, continues to contribute to the Sun's editorial page.

By R.P. Harris

A super-deluxe tour of France in the spring of 1931, with 25 American mayors and their wives, was the cushiest (and most hilarious) reporting assignment I had during my years on the old Herald.

French patriotism and promotion sparked the 25-day tour, which probably needs a bit of explaining. After Lindbergh's epochal transatlantic flight in 1927, two French aviators, Francis Costes and Maurice Bellonte, made the first Paris-New York hop in 1930 and then barnstormed through 25 American cities. To reciprocate for the American hospitality shown to the fliers, the French government invited the host mayors and their wives on a 25-day tour of France, ending in Paris.

What a terrific idea! The French banked on its bolstering transatlantic tourism. They also thought it might help lead to the repeal of Prohibition, thereby opening up the American market to French wines.

But from the start it backfired. Disembarking from their luxury liner, the mayors received their first official welcome at Le Havre's elegant City Hall, with its mayor, in morning coat and striped trousers, proposing a toast with champagne "to Franco-American amity."

Whereupon the elderly mayor of Los Angeles, an ardent prohibitionist, expressed outrage. "That's wine," he protested. "Illegal!"

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To Our Readers
Wall Street closing prices are not available in this edition because of transmission problems. This edition carries 3 p.m. prices. We regret the inconvenience to readers.

Monday. But he does not think the bull market is over.
"The system is awash with cash, and as long

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7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Season	Season		Open	High	Low	Close	
High	Low						
CERT. DEPOSIT (MMH)							
\$1 million	\$100 pc					93.70	+04
93.69	93.85	Jun					
93.69	93.85	Jul					
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales.						
Prev. Day Open Int.	36						
EURODOLLARS (MMH)							
\$1 million	\$100 pc						
93.64	93.84	Jun	93.66	93.36	93.24	93.35	+85
93.64	93.84	Jul	93.66	93.36	93.26	93.36	+85
93.64	93.84	Aug	93.66	93.36	93.26	93.36	+85
93.68	93.88	Sep	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Oct	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Nov	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Dec	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Jan	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Feb	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Mar	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Apr	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	May	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Jun	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Jul	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Aug	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Sep	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Oct	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Nov	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Dec	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Jan	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Feb	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Mar	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Apr	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	May	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Jun	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Jul	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Aug	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Sep	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Oct	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Nov	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Dec	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Jan	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Feb	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Mar	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Apr	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	May	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Jun	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Jul	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Aug	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Sep	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Oct	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Nov	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Dec	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Jan	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Feb	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85
93.68	93.88	Mar	93.72	93.42	93.30	93.42	+85

Est. Sales	72.71	92.07	Mar	72.71	92.07	72.71	92.07
Prev. Day Open	101.32	102.48	101.32	102.48	101.32	102.48	
EUROPEAN CURRENCY (1MM)							
125.00 units	11.33	Jun	11.36	11.36	11.75	11.75	11.75
Est. Sales	11.33	Jun	11.36	11.36	11.75	11.75	11.75
Prev. Day Open	11.33	Jun	11.36	11.36	11.75	11.75	11.75
POUND (1MM)							
1000 pounds	1.47	1000 pounds	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Est. Sales	1.47	1000 pounds	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Prev. Day Open	1.47	1000 pounds	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
FRANCS (1MM)							
1000 francs	1.47	1000 francs	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Est. Sales	1.47	1000 francs	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Prev. Day Open	1.47	1000 francs	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
MARK (1MM)							
1000 marks	1.47	1000 marks	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Est. Sales	1.47	1000 marks	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Prev. Day Open	1.47	1000 marks	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
GERMAN MARK (1MM)							
1000 marks	1.47	1000 marks	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Est. Sales	1.47	1000 marks	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Prev. Day Open	1.47	1000 marks	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
CANADIAN DOLLAR (1MM)							
1000 dollars	1.47	1000 dollars	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Est. Sales	1.47	1000 dollars	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Prev. Day Open	1.47	1000 dollars	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
JAPANESE YEN (1MM)							
1000 yen	1.47	1000 yen	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Est. Sales	1.47	1000 yen	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Prev. Day Open	1.47	1000 yen	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
SWISS FRANC (1MM)							
1000 francs	1.47	1000 francs	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Est. Sales	1.47	1000 francs	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Prev. Day Open	1.47	1000 francs	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
INDUSTRIALS							
LUMBER (CME)							
1000 board ft.	1.47	1000 board ft.	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Est. Sales	1.47	1000 board ft.	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Prev. Day Open	1.47	1000 board ft.	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
COTTON (FUTURES)							
100 bales	1.47	100 bales	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Est. Sales	1.47	100 bales	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Prev. Day Open	1.47	100 bales	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
HEATING OIL (NYMEX)							
100 barrels	1.47	100 barrels	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Est. Sales	1.47	100 barrels	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Prev. Day Open	1.47	100 barrels	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)							
100 barrels	1.47	100 barrels	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Est. Sales	1.47	100 barrels	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Prev. Day Open	1.47	100 barrels	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
STOCK INDEXES							
(Indexes calculated hourly before market close)							
S&P COM. INDEX (CME)							
1000 shares	1.47	1000 shares	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Est. Sales	1.47	1000 shares	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Prev. Day Open	1.47	1000 shares	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
DOW JONES (NYSE)							
1000 shares	1.47	1000 shares	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Est. Sales	1.47	1000 shares	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Prev. Day Open	1.47	1000 shares	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
NYSE COM. INDEX (NYSE)							
1000 shares	1.47	1000 shares	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Est. Sales	1.47	1000 shares	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47
Prev. Day Open	1.47	1000 shares	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Swedish Investment Firms to Merge

By Juris Kaza
Special to the *International Herald Tribune*

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish investment company Argentius made a 3.2 billion kronor (\$505 million) cash bid Monday for Bejer, another investment company, in one of the largest offers in recent Swedish history.

An analyst at a prominent Stockholm brokerage said the transaction was "a perfectly natural step" to consolidate two companies controlled by the financier Anders Wall.

Under the terms, Argentius, which already owns 30 percent of Bejer, will fully acquire the company for 230 kronor per share and change its own name to Bejer.

The offer represents a premium of 28 percent over the market value of Bejer shares last Thursday, before both companies requested temporary suspension from trading ahead of the merger announcement. Holders of Bejer warrants will be offered 126 kronor cash.

The new company will have the

tax status of an operating company and will be headed by Mr. Wall as president and chief executive officer and Hans-Eric Ovin as chairman of the board.

"The position of investment companies in the Swedish stock market has weakened successively," Mr. Wall remarked. "A merger of Argentius and Bejer creates a powerful combination of forces."

Among the industrial companies held by Bejer are Calmar, a maker of pumps and spray devices, and Kebo, a maker of laboratory equipment and supplies. The new Bejer will have annual sales of around 4 billion kronor and 4,000 employees in 15 countries.

"The other interesting aspect is the return of Ovin and the more active role by Anders Wall," the Stockholm analyst said. He noted that Mr. Wall had spent recent years serving on the boards of several of his companies and dealing in art, sometimes for charitable and public service purposes.

Mr. Ovin was chairman of Sonesson until his resignation in late 1985 in connection with a controversial, selective issue of shares in pharmaceutical manufacturer Leo AB to directors and other prominent Swedish businessmen.

The issue was made before the company's anti-smoking chewing gum became a major success, and many recipients of the shares later acquired by Pharmacia.

Mr. Ovin never renounced his block of Leo shares. At the time of his resignation, some commentators said that one of Sweden's most qualified industrial managers had been pushed out of Sonesson by an exaggerated public uproar.

Bouygues Shares Advance After TFI Is Awarded

Reuters

PARIS — Shares of the French construction group Bouygues SA jumped 6.13 percent in Monday morning trading on the Bourse, the day after a consortium the group leads was awarded a 50 percent stake in the state-owned television channel TFI.

Bouygues was quoted at 1,540 francs (\$254.80) in early trading against Friday's close of 1,451. The shares subsided later Monday to close at 1,485 francs.

Meanwhile, shares of Hachette SA, the French publishing concern and leader of a rival consortium that had been expected to win control of TFI, eased to 3241 francs at the close from 3,280 Friday.

Also Monday, Hachette reported a 27.3 percent rise in 1986 net consolidated attributable earnings, to 215.8 million francs from 169.5 million in 1985, and a 141 percent rise in total consolidated earnings, including unspecified extraordinary items, to 405.8 million francs from 168 million.

Caesars World Unveils \$1 Billion Plan to Resist Takeover

By Al Delugach
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Defending against a \$28-a-share takeover bid, Caesars World Inc. has unveiled a \$1 billion "recapitalization" in which it would pay shareholders a special cash dividend of \$25 a share.

Shareholders of the Los Angeles-based casino operator, whose stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange, would still own their shares in the reorganized corporation, which would have a heavy debt load after the restructuring.

There was no immediate reaction from Martin T. Sosnoff, who made the takeover offer March 9. It was valued at \$725.2 million.

But in an April 3 mailgram to Henry Gluck, the Caesars chairman and chief executive, Mr. Sosnoff said he was prepared to offer a meaningful increase in his \$28 per share offer, Reuters reported Monday from New York.

Mr. Sosnoff also said he now has binding commitments from Marine Midland Banks Inc. for \$500 million of acquisition financing, and Paine Webber Group Inc. had informed him that the place-

ment of securities to be used to raise the rest of the needed funds was well under way.

The recapitalization plan is subject to stockholder approval.

Mr. Sosnoff is the company's largest shareholder, with a 13.6 percent stake of the 30 million common shares outstanding.

Caesars said Sunday that it expected to finance the cash payout with about \$200 million in bank borrowings and \$800 million in junk bonds — high-risk, high-yield securities — to be sold by the investment firm Drexel Burnham Lambert.

Despite a resulting "substantial deficit in stockholders' equity," management said that it had been advised by both Drexel Burnham and another investment banker, Bear Stearns, that the recapitalization, "should have" the financial resources to cover its needs.

As part of a corporate restructuring in the plan, 40 top management employees, including Mr. Gluck, would be rewarded with stock grants totaling 8 percent to 10 percent of Caesars World's shares.

In a telephone interview from

New York, Mr. Gluck noted that the management plan would avoid layoffs and sale of assets.

He said the company's financial stability and strong operating results in recent years gave it the ability to undertake the proposed restructuring.

Company directors approved the recapitalization unanimously. The plan is expected to go before a special stockholders' meeting in June.

As part of the plan, the company

would change its state of incorporation from Florida to Delaware by merging Caesars World into a wholly owned subsidiary.

Mr. Gluck said stock of the restructured company would be traded on a when-issued basis. He noted that the stock, which was trading at about \$24 when Mr. Sosnoff made his offer of \$28 a share, closed Friday at \$29.25. On Monday, Caesars stock rose \$1.375 a share to close at \$30.625.

Gencorp to Buy Own Shares, Sell Original Tire Business

The Associated Press

AKRON, Ohio — Gencorp Inc., fighting a \$2.45 billion takeover bid, announced a stock buyback Monday and plans to sell some subsidiaries, including the tire business that started the company more than 70 years ago.

Gencorp announced it would repurchase 54 percent of its 22.3 million shares outstanding for \$130 a share, or a total of about \$1.7 billion. General Partners, the investment partnership that has been trying to buy the company, has offered \$110 a share for the 90 percent of Gencorp it doesn't already own.

The restructuring includes immediate steps to sell Gencorp's tire operations and the RKO subsidiary's bottling operations, focusing the corporation on defense and aerospace and original automotive equipment.

The sale of General Tire and the

RKO operations would gain \$1.4 billion, which would be used to finance the buyback, the company said.

In trading Monday on the New York Stock Exchange, Gencorp stock rose \$3 a share to close at \$118.

Gencorp began in 1915 as General Tire & Rubber Co.

General Partners, a partnership consisting of a Midland, Texas-based oil and gas producer, Wagner & Brown, and the Irvine, California-based glass maker, AFG Industries Inc., began a hostile offer for Gencorp in March. Last week the partnership raised the offer to \$110 a share, or \$2.45 billion.

The stock buyback offer announced Monday does not require a minimum number of shares to be tendered. Once the buyback is completed, Gencorp would remain publicly owned.

Dart Withdraws Supermarket Bid

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Dart Group Corp. said Monday that it had withdrawn a \$1.8 billion offer to acquire Supermarkets General Corp., one of the biggest U.S. food retailers.

Dart, which operates discount bookstores and auto-parts outlets, said its month-old offer had received no response and that its bid "should not remain open indefinitely."

However, it said it remained interested in acquiring Supermarkets General, parent of the Petaluma chain.

In trading Monday on the New York Stock Exchange, Supermarkets General's common stock fell \$1.50 a share, to close at \$43.125.

Chunnel Share Sale Delayed

The Associated Press

LONDON — Eurotunnel, the British-French consortium that is planning to build a railway tunnel under the English Channel, said Monday that it had postponed selling most of £750 million (\$1.2 billion) worth of shares to the public until the fall.

The consortium denied that the delay in the share sale — the second phase of a three-part, \$6 billion financing for the project — was a sign of trouble.

The group said it would sell £75 million worth of stock in July and the remaining £675 million worth between Sept. 25 and Dec. 25. The group originally had planned to sell all that stock in July.

"What with the election, privatizations both here and in France and the need to bring the two rail-

ways to a satisfactory agreement, we decided to make our larger public issue later in the year," said John Weaver, a spokesman in London for the group.

"We've given ourselves more and better selling time," he added.

However, the group's board of directors suffered several defections in recent months, which some observers said undermined the consortium's ability to raise funds.

Eurotunnel also assailed the railways — British Rail and France's SNCF — for failing to reach agreement with the consortium.

"The railway usage agreement is fundamental," André Benard and Alastair Morton, the group's co-chairmen, said in a statement. "We think it's capable of being achieved quickly if the will of the railways and the governments to succeed matches Eurotunnel's."

CHASE: Delinquent Loans

(Continued from first finance page)

concerning its Brazilian loans, it said it had determined that it would be more appropriate to record income only when actual cash payments were received.

Brazil announced Feb. 20 that it was suspending interest payments on about \$68 billion of medium- and long-term foreign bank debt, out of a total debt of \$109 billion, the largest in the developing world.

Francisco Gros, president of Brazil's central bank, is to meet Friday with U.S. bankers in New York to discuss possible loan restructuring.

In another move Monday, Chase placed about \$280 million of its medium- and long-term loans to borrowers in Ecuador on nonaccrual status as a result of last month's earthquake, which disrupted oil exports. This action, it said, would cut first-quarter 1987 net income by about \$5 million.

Should no payment of interest be made on these loans during the balance of 1987, Chase estimated the after-tax impact for 1987 would be about \$15 million.

OBLI-FRANC

Société d'investissement à capital variable

Avis aux Actionnaires Convocation

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir assister à l'assemblée générale ordinaire de Obli-Franc, société d'investissement à capital variable, qui sera tenue au siège social, 10a, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, le mercredi 15 avril à 11 heures

1. Recevoir et adopter le rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1986.
2. Recevoir et adopter le rapport du commissaire pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1986.
3. Recevoir et approuver les comptes annuels arrêtés au 31 décembre 1986.
4. Arrêter la répartition bénéficiaire de la société.
5. Donner quinze aux administrateurs et au commissaire pour l'accomplissement de leur mandat jusqu'au 31 décembre 1986.
6. Renouveler le mandat des administrateurs et du commissaire pour un terme d'un an devant expirer à la prochaine assemblée générale ordinaire des actionnaires.
7. Divers.

Les actionnaires nominatifs inscrits au registre des actionnaires à la date de l'assemblée seront autorisés à voter ou à donner procuration en vue du vote. Les procurations doivent parvenir au siège social au moins 24 heures avant la réunion.

La présente convocation et une formule de procuration ont été envoyées à tous les actionnaires inscrits au 30 mars 1987.

Des formules de procuration sont disponibles sur demande au siège social de la société.

Pour le Conseil d'Administration,
J. FIEMSON
Directeur

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BANQUE DE GESTION PRIVEE-SIB

Results: + 44.3%

The Supervisory Board of Banque de Gestion Privée-SIB met on Thursday 19, 1987 with Mr. Gérard Ekenazi as chairman. The purpose of that meeting was to examine the fiscal year 1986 results closely by the Board of Management presided over by Mr. Guy de Mailly Nèste, before their submission for approval to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Let's recall that BGP and SIB merged on December 8, 1986 with effect as of January 1, 1986. The new bank was renamed Banque de Gestion Privée-SIB. The Board approved the results as of December 31, 1986, which was the first fiscal year of the new company. Net profit after depreciation, reserves and taxes amounts to F.F. 81,065,526.97, representing a 44.3 percent increase over the cumulated net profits of both banks at the end of fiscal year 1985. The final result of the balance sheet amounts to F.F. 8,380,514,000 as of December 31, 1986 against F.F. 5,932,740,000 at the end of the previous fiscal year.

Shareholders' equity before taxes has strongly increased from F.F. 231,438,000 before the merger to F.F. 507,689,000 as of December 31, 1986.

Portfolios of securities also have gone up from F.F. 7,653,300,000 to F.F. 10,501,300,000 and new products (FCP-SICAV) have been developed and sold.

The merger, the adoption of new headquarters and the moving of the personnel into new offices were all major developments for the bank in 1986. It must be pointed out that these developments have had no negative effects on the activities of the bank, and that in addition the complementary nature of both companies has led to a considerable synergy in many fields of activities.

The new size of the bank, the strengthening of its financial and human structure, its belonging to a first class international group - Paragene-GBL - and the quality of its shareholders allow us to forecast major qualitative and quantitative developments in all the traditional fields of activities of the new company as well as in areas and markets where it intends to play a major role.

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SPORTS

Leonard-Hagler Bout Should Erase Some Question Marks

By Shirley Povich
New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS—It was two years ago in this town that Marvelous Marvin Hagler's title was threatened by the big punches of Thomas Hearns. Who would win that fight? So menacing was Hearns that Hagler was a receding favorite, down to 6-10-5 and sometimes even money.

Bob Martin, Vegas's supreme odds authority, defined the betting action in his own fascinating idiom: "They go to bed at night thinking Hagler and wake up in the morning thinking Hearns."

On the eve of Monday night's Hagler-Leonard fight, there was no such indecision. The conviction was firm that Hagler would win. He was holding up as the almost 34-to-1 choice to send Sugar Ray Leonard home a beaten challenger.

That would seem to be quite proper in the case of a great middleweight champion who has not been beaten in 11 years, although there still had to be some misgivings about those odds. Leonard, too, can fight well. He isn't your ordinary target; he thought he could beat Hagler, and he'd been right on 13 of the 34 occasions he had stepped into a professional ring.

A fix on Leonard and his chances would probably be available to everyone in the early minutes of the fight. If he came out as the same cautious, wary Leonard who answered the bell in his 1984 comeback fight against Kevin Howard, overly defensive and obviously concerned about his once-damaged reti-

na, all would be lost. Hagler could then name the round and probably the punch.

It was a strange Leonard who suffered a confidence crisis against Howard and walked into a right hand that put him down for the first time in his life, floored by a comparative punk. To his credit he pulled it out with a knockout in the ninth, but he was only a survivor. No Leonard flash, no dazzle. He was a winner, but in the worst fight of his career. That Leonard had no business in the ring with Hagler.

The important question was which Leonard would be fighting Hagler Monday night. Leonard vowed he has recaptured all the strength, all the moves and the speed and stamina of his invincible years, plus the pounds of punch he has added, by going from 147-pounder (66.6 kilograms) to middleweight for this fight. Could he be believed?

There was irony in the fight films shown incessantly on the Vegas hotel screens, repeats of the principals' fights with Hearns. Leonard is seen dealing Hearns fiercer punishment than did Hagler, even allowing for the shorter distance Hearns went with Hagler. When he got Hearns in trouble, Leonard appeared at least as murderous as Hagler, maybe more so.

It is rarely said of a smaller man that he has "a puncher's chance." That is usually a grudging concession to some lead-footed overweight oaf. But there is added irony here: Leonard can snap off

a big punch. A fair number of clean one-punch knockouts are in his résumé, and no less than Hagler he is a finisher when the time for the kill.

But for this fight the rub was that the exact state of Leonard's physical equipment and his mind-set was unverifiable. The naysayers pointed out he has fought

'In my comebacks, I would see the openings and then punch.

When I was in my prime, I'd punch at the same time I saw the openings.'

—Sugar Ray Robinson

only two rounds in five years, recalling noted trainer Ray Arcel's admonitions: "To rest is to rust: If you don't use it you lose it." Quickness and hand speed always were Leonard's chief weapons. Did he still have them? Who truly knew? Without them he would be meat for Hagler, who eats up the sluggards.

Hagler's credentials are imposing. None of the last 37 opponents he faced could beat him. He knocked out 32 of

them. He's an annihilator. He can be as fierce as he looks with his shaven scalp. He is a switch-hitting ruffian who, one way or another, figured to bring Leonard down. I don't like the word awesome because it's overused. But Hagler is awesome.

So there, Hagler has been given his due. But he does have some flaws. He can be hit. Everybody he fights knows he is a target. John Mugabi whacked him hard and frequently in their March 1986 bout until Hagler walked through what Mugabi was throwing and stopped him in 11. And Hearns speared him, then until Hearns's untimely finish in three.

And Hagler can bleed. Mugabi opened him up badly and so did Hearns. His handlers explain that in each case it was from a butt or an elbow, but listeners get weary of that line. There must have been some punch damage sometime.

In every fight, Hagler uses one favorite tactic to advantage, his switch from left-hander to right-hander in subtle moves that catch opponents unaware. He is a natural lefty who fights that way 60 percent of the time, exposing opponents to a right jab that is a jolter. Even at 160 pounds, Hagler is a big middleweight, all his weight natural in contrast to Leonard's newly acquired poundage that brings him up from 147 to somewhere near 158.

How has retirement affected Leonard's punching speed? Listen to the original Sugar Ray (Robinson): "In my

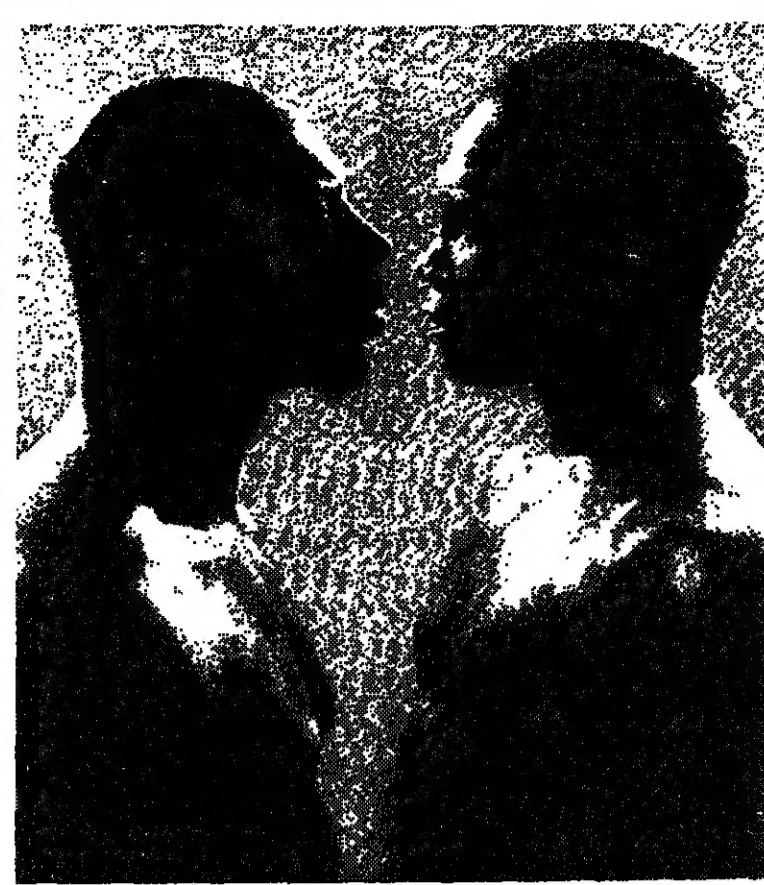
comebacks, I would see the openings and then punch. When I was in my prime, I'd punch at the same time I saw the openings."

If Leonard has noted flaws in Hagler on film, then Hagler is certainly aware that Leonard had a bit of trouble against the left-handed Ayub Kalule in 1981 and had to knock him out to ensure his own safety.

A bothersome thing for Leonard's friends was his dreary workout Thursday, when he appeared oddly uninterested and absorbed some big shots from his sparring partners. Was it weariness with the whole business? A crisis of confidence? Or, with Hagler's spies on the scene, was Leonard being coy, playing possum in a public workout? He would not be above it.

Leonard does have more moves than Hagler and lays store by what he calls his "lateral movement." Perhaps he betrayed his game plan the other day when he said, "I'll make Hagler think twice." He would do anything and everything to frustrate Hagler, much as old pro Roberto Duran did in November 1983.

Leonard (who was there as a television commentator) saw a puffed-up, over-the-hill Duran on Hagler and cuff him around in a fight that went the limit. Leonard, too, has tricks, and perhaps it was Hagler-Duran that was a factor in bringing him out of retirement with Hagler in mind.



The principals: Marvelous Marvin Hagler, left, and Sugar Ray Leonard.

Major Leagues, Umpires Reach Contract Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK—Major league umpires reached agreement Monday on a new labor contract with the American and National Leagues, about two hours before the opening pitch of the 1987 baseball season.

The agreement, with which both sides expressed satisfaction, was reached at about 10 A.M. The Major League Umpires Association had already agreed to work Monday's games even if agreement hadn't been reached. Umpires had been stationed Sunday in the cities where they were scheduled to work.

Terms of the new contract were not disclosed. Richie Phillips, general counsel for the association, said: "We're all pleased with the deal."

Added A. Bartlett Giamatti, president of the National League: "We feel that it's the first time in history that compensation will be nearly commensurate with the great contributions they make to the game."

Giamatti and Phillips said they had been going through the night with Bobby Brown, the American League president.

There were signs of progress at 1 A.M., when the union said its

members would work opening day without a contract. Brown left before the agreement was announced, in order to attend the opener at Detroit.

"Brown and Giamatti worked very hard to make this happen," Phillips said. "They deserve a lot of credit."

Under the old contract, which expired at the end of last season, umpires earned from \$30,000 in their first year to \$80,000 in their 25th season. They also received \$104.50 a day for expenses.

The leagues reportedly have offered a salary range of \$33,000 to \$85,000, while the umpires asked

for \$40,000 to just over \$100,000. But Giamatti said those figures were "outmoded" in the new deal.

Umpires will vote next Monday whether to accept the agreement.

Major league umpires have struck three times in the past nine years — a one-day walkout in 1978 that ended when a federal judge ordered a return to work, a seven-week strike in 1979 and a walkout involving seven playoff games in 1984 (when substitutes worked). In 1982, the two sides reached an agreement at 5 A.M. on opening day. (AP, UPI)

Canadiens Happily on Defensive in Playoffs

The Associated Press

NEW YORK—The Montreal Canadiens are all turned up for the Stanley Cup playoffs and to Coach Jean Perron. It's been music to his ears for the past two weeks.

"We're playing the best hockey of the season now," said Perron, whose

50-24-6 record for 106 points, six more than Philadelphia.

They also scored the most goals in the league for the sixth straight year, 372.

"We know as a club that the only way we're going to go a long way is by playing great defense, and we're certainly doing that now," Perron said. "We're going to be tough to beat."

The division-champion Hartford Whalers, who finished the regular season three points ahead of second-place Montreal, will meet Quebec in the other first-round series.

In other opening series Wednesday, Edmonton will face Los Angeles and Calgary will meet Winnipeg in the Smythe Division; Philadelphia will play the New York Rangers and Washington will oppose the New York Islanders in the Patrick Division, and St. Louis will meet Toronto and Detroit will face Chicago in the Norris Division.

Each series is best-of-seven, a change from last year when the first round was best-of-five.

Perron expects a wide-open race for the cup, much like last season when upsets were more common.

The Canadiens gave up only 21 goals in their final 10 games of the season and wound up winning the Jennings Trophy for fewest goals allowed in a season, 241.

Edmonton, meanwhile, won its second overall points title, which is worth a \$200,000 bonus to the team. The Oilers, winners of the 1984 and 1985 Stanley Cups, had a

place than rare. But he thinks his team is strongest.

Last year "we had nine rookies in the lineup," Perron said of one of the youngest teams ever to win a Stanley Cup.

"This year, the team is more experienced and I can demand more from the players."

"The thing we have to make sure that doesn't escape us is the fear of losing," said center Bobby Smith. "We've usually been successful when we've been afraid of losing. We feel we're playing extremely good hockey now, but that doesn't convince me that things will be any easier against Boston. All the teams that are left are equal now. That was certainly proven in the playoffs last year."

The Canadiens won five games and tied one in their eight-game season series against Boston, but the Bruins had 24 more goals than Montreal during the season.

While the home ice figures to provide the Canadiens with an advantage in the series, Boston's all-star defenseman Ray Bourque said he wasn't concerned about it. "If you're going to go anywhere in the playoffs, you have to be able to win in any rink," he said. "I think we proved that we're capable of playing disciplined hockey, and that's what we'll need to beat the Canadiens."

One advantage the Canadiens have is history: They have beaten Boston in their last 17 playoff series, dating from 1943.

SCOREBOARD

Exhibition Baseball

Final Spring Training Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Minnesota	14	10	.583
Seattle	14	13	.519
California	13	15	.463
Chicago	12	15	.444
Milwaukee	12	16	.429
New York	12	16	.429
Los Angeles	11	17	.393
San Diego	11	17	.393
Philadelphia	11	17	.393
St. Louis	10	18	.357
Cleveland	10	18	.357
Toronto	9	19	.321
San Francisco	9	19	.321
Seattle	12	17	.414
Detroit	9	20	.310

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	17	4	.779
San Francisco	17	4	.779

Hockey

Final Regular-Season NHL Standings

WALEY CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	38	22	.632
Washington	38	22	.632
NY Islanders	38	22	.632
Los Angeles	38	22	.632
Pittsburgh	38	22	.632
New Jersey	38	22	.632
Atlanta	38	22	.632
St. Louis	38	22	.632
Chicago	38	22	.632
San Jose	38	22	.632
Calgary	38	22	.632
Edmonton	38	22	.632
Winnipeg	38	22	.632
Quebec	38	22	.632
Montreal	38	22	.632
Buffalo	38	22	.632

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	38	22	.632
Chicago	38	22	.632
San Jose	38	22	.632
Calgary	38	22	.632
Edmonton	38	22	.632
Winnipeg	38	22	.632
Quebec	38	22	.632
Montreal	38	22	.632
Buffalo	38	22	.632

SUNDAY'S RESULTS			
Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	17	4	.779
San Francisco	17	4	.779

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	42	24	.636
Washington	42	24	.636
NY Islanders	42	24	.636
Los Angeles	42	24	.636
Pittsburgh	42	24	.636
New Jersey	42	24	.636
Atlanta	42	24	.636
St. Louis	42	24	.636
Chicago	42	24	.636
San Jose	42	24	.636
Calgary	42	24	.636
Edmonton	42	24	.636
Winnipeg	42	24	.636
Quebec	42	24	.636
Montreal	42	24	.636
Buffalo	42	24	.636

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	17	4	.779
San Francisco	17	4	.779

SUNDAY'S RESULTS			
Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	17	4	.779
San Francisco	17	4	.779

SUNDAY'S RESULTS			
Team	W	L	Pct.
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San Francisco	17	4	.779

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San Francisco	17	4	.779

SUNDAY'S RESULTS			
Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	17	4	.779
San Francisco	17	4	.779

SUNDAY'S RESULTS			
Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	17	4	.779
San Francisco	17	4	.779

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Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	17	4	.779
San Francisco	17	4	.779

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
